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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
August 10, 1942,
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1942

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated	
	1930-39	1941		1930-39	1941		July 1, 1942
Corn, all.....bu.	23.5	31.0	30.8	2,307,452	2,672,541	2,627,823	2,753,696
Wheat, all....."	13.3	16.9	18.9	747,507	945,937	904,288	955,172
Winter....."	14.4	17.0	19.2	569,417	671,293	675,482	697,708
All spring....."	10.5	16.9	18.2	178,090	274,644	228,806	257,464
Durum....."	9.3	16.4	17.8	27,598	41,800	32,521	38,426
Other spring....."	10.7	16.9	18.2	150,492	232,844	196,285	219,038
Oats....."	27.3	31.0	35.0	1,007,141	1,176,107	1,303,114	1,331,511
Barley....."	20.6	25.5	24.9	224,970	358,709	403,345	416,932
Rye....."	11.2	12.9	15.4	38,472	45,191	58,213	59,665
Buckwheat....."	16.0	17.9	17.6	7,315	6,070	-----	6,358
Flaxseed....."	6.4	9.8	9.4	11,269	31,485	41,592	41,730
Rice....."	48.4	43.4	50.2	45,673	54,028	75,836	74,335
Grain sorghums, all"	11.0	17.3	15.1	84,253	153,968	-----	131,285
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.24	1.39	1.49	69,650	82,358	88,380	89,560
Hay, wild....."	.76	.93	1.00	9,083	11,749	12,305	12,820
Hay, clover and timothy ¹"	1.10	1.20	1.41	24,587	23,106	26,611	27,044
Hay, alfalfa....."	1.93	2.17	2.27	24,907	32,346	34,485	35,165
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag	2 781	2 901	2 928	13,297	18,788	19,797	20,596
Peas, dry field....."	2 1,005	2 1,334	2 1,467	2,623	3,788	6,055	7,028
Peanuts ²lb.	708	772	671	1,067,438	1,476,845	-----	2,800,305
Potatoes.....bu.	112.6	130.9	135.2	370,045	357,783	369,825	378,175
Sweetpotatoes....."	83.0	83.4	89.2	73,208	63,284	68,111	67,523
Tobacco.....lb.	832	962	973	1,394,839	1,261,364	1,356,508	1,361,155
Sugarcane for sugar.....ton	18.0	18.5	22.3	4,729	5,462	7,379	7,379
Sugar beets....."	11.4	13.7	13.1	9,284	10,311	12,457	12,967
Broomcorn....."	2 255	2 372	2 342	41	47	-----	36
Hops.....lb.	1,171	1,160	1,112	4 34,784	4 40,380	38,368	39,154
Condition Aug. 1							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples, com'l crops ³bu.	6 58	66	66	4 6123,798	122,059	-----	122,215
Peaches, total crop....."	59	77	67	4 54,706	4 74,451	66,984	66,320
Pears, total crop....."	62	68	69	4 27,253	4 29,533	29,337	29,158
Grapes ⁴ton	76	81	79	4 2,246	2,729	2,537	2,564
Pecans.....lb.	—	57	50	81,166	121,488	-----	88,888
Pasture.....	64	79	87	-----	-----	-----	-----
Soybeans.....	76	88	86	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cowpeas.....	72	78	76	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

² Pounds.

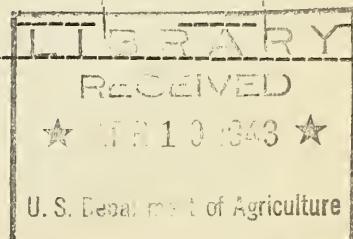
³ Picked and threshed.

⁴ Includes some quantities not harvested.

⁵ See footnote on table by States.

⁶ Short-time average.

⁷ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.



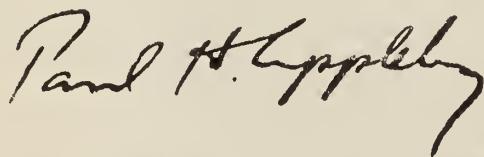
GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1942

(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1942	1942 Percent of 1941
	Average 1930-39	1941		
Corn, all.....	98,049	86,089	89,408	103.9
Wheat, all.....	55,884	55,831	50,570	90.6
Winter.....	39,141	39,547	36,398	92.0
All spring.....	16,742	16,284	14,172	87.0
Durum.....	2,786	2,546	2,164	85.0
Other spring.....	13,956	13,738	12,008	87.4
Oats.....	36,487	37,972	38,090	100.3
Barley.....	10,707	14,049	16,756	119.3
Rye.....	3,320	3,498	3,868	110.6
Buckwheat.....	460	339	362	106.8
Flaxseed.....	1,788	3,202	4,440	138.7
Rice.....	942	1,245	1,481	119.0
Grain sorghums, all ..	7,564	8,903	8,666	97.3
Cotton.....	1 32,952	1 23,132	1 23,995	103.7
Hay, all tame.....	56,102	59,232	59,949	101.2
Hay, wild.....	11,791	12,661	12,761	100.8
Hay, clover and timothy ²	22,363	19,176	19,207	100.2
Hay, alfalfa.....	12,867	14,929	15,493	103.8
Beans, dry edible.....	1,716	2,085	2,219	106.4
Peas, dry field.....	261	284	479	168.7
Soybeans ³	5,467	9,996	14,241	142.5
Cowpeas ³	2,647	3,780	3,546	93.8
Peanuts ⁴	1,504	1,914	4,173	218.0
Velvetbeans ³	114	212	172	81.1
Potatoes.....	3,296	2,733	2,798	102.4
Sweetpotatoes.....	882	759	757	99.7
Tobacco.....	1,676	1,311	1,398	106.7
Sorgo for sirup.....	267	174	236	135.6
Sugarcane for sugar.....	257	296	331	112.0
Sugarcane for sirup....	137	113	124	109.7
Sugar beets.....	815	754	989	131.2
Broomoorn.....	324	251	212	84.5
Hops.....	30	35	35	101.1
Total (excl. dupl.)....	330,174	325,260	336,592	103.5

¹ Acreage in cultivation July 1.² Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.³ Grown alone for all purposes.⁴ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1942

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1942

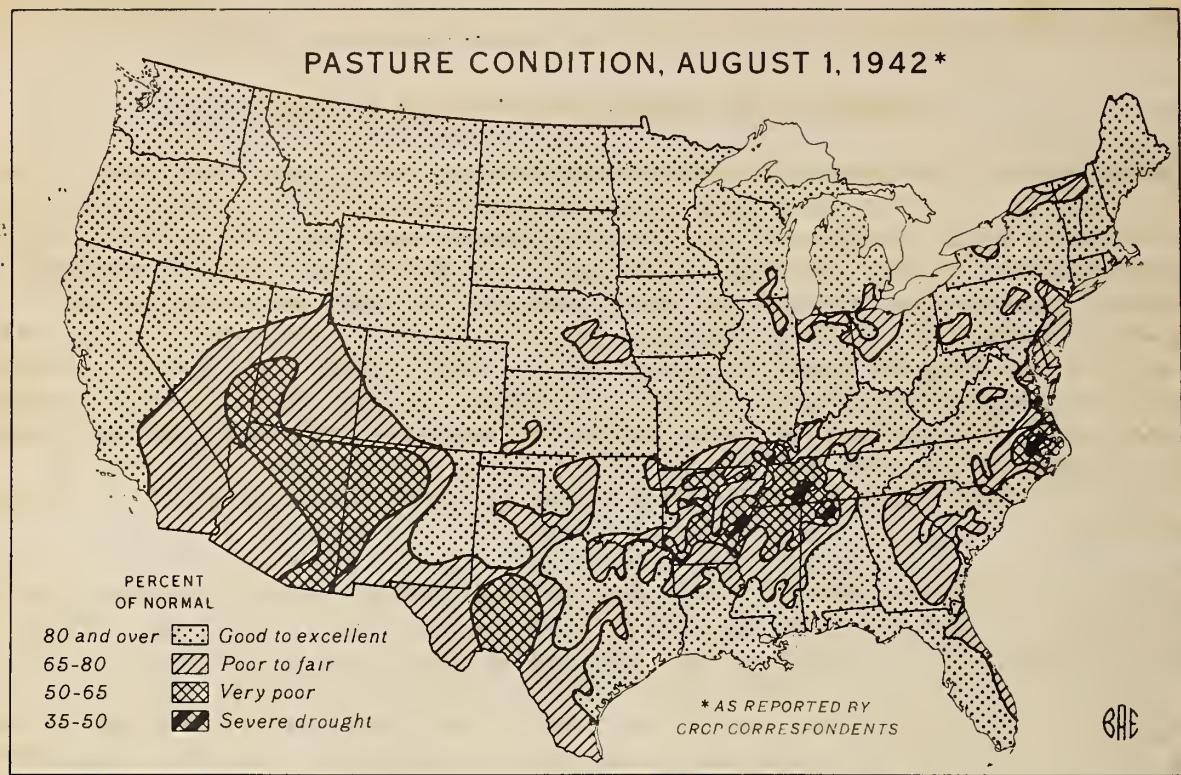
Crop prospects in the United States are the best on record for this time of year. Growing conditions during July were outstandingly favorable for cotton and forecasts for most field crops except rice and sweet potatoes have been raised 1 to 5 percent. Corn deteriorated locally from dry weather in the South but improved markedly in the North where earlier weather was too cool, and the crop is now estimated at 2,754,000,000 bushels. This is 126,000,000 bushels above expectations a month ago and would be the largest corn crop since 1932. Small grains suffered from wet weather and harvesting losses in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, but unexpectedly good yields are being reported from States farther north and west and large areas report the best crops ever harvested. Wheat production is now estimated at 955,000,000 bushels which would be more wheat than has been harvested in any year except 1915.

Grass in hay meadows and pastures has made a big growth. Haying has been delayed by the scarcity of labor and much hay has been damaged by rain but it is probable that a record tonnage will be saved before the end of the season. Pastures are better than they have been in any August since 1920. Ranges in Arizona, west Texas and some other southwestern areas need rain, but in most sections they carry an abundance of feed; the grass on the ranges in some States is so tall that millions of tons of additional hay could be cut if there were cattle enough to consume it and men enough to do the extra work.

With good growing conditions in nearly all States and a full output needed, the total volume of crops produced is expected to be about 21 percent above the pre-drought average. This favorable showing is due primarily to prospects for crop yields per acre about 28 percent above the average during the predrought decade (1923-33) and 6 percent higher than in any past year. With no unusual losses during the remainder of the season, the area of crops harvested should total about 348 million acres which would be 10 million acres more than were harvested last year and 22 million more than in 1939, but still 16 million below the all-time peak reached during the economic depression in 1932.

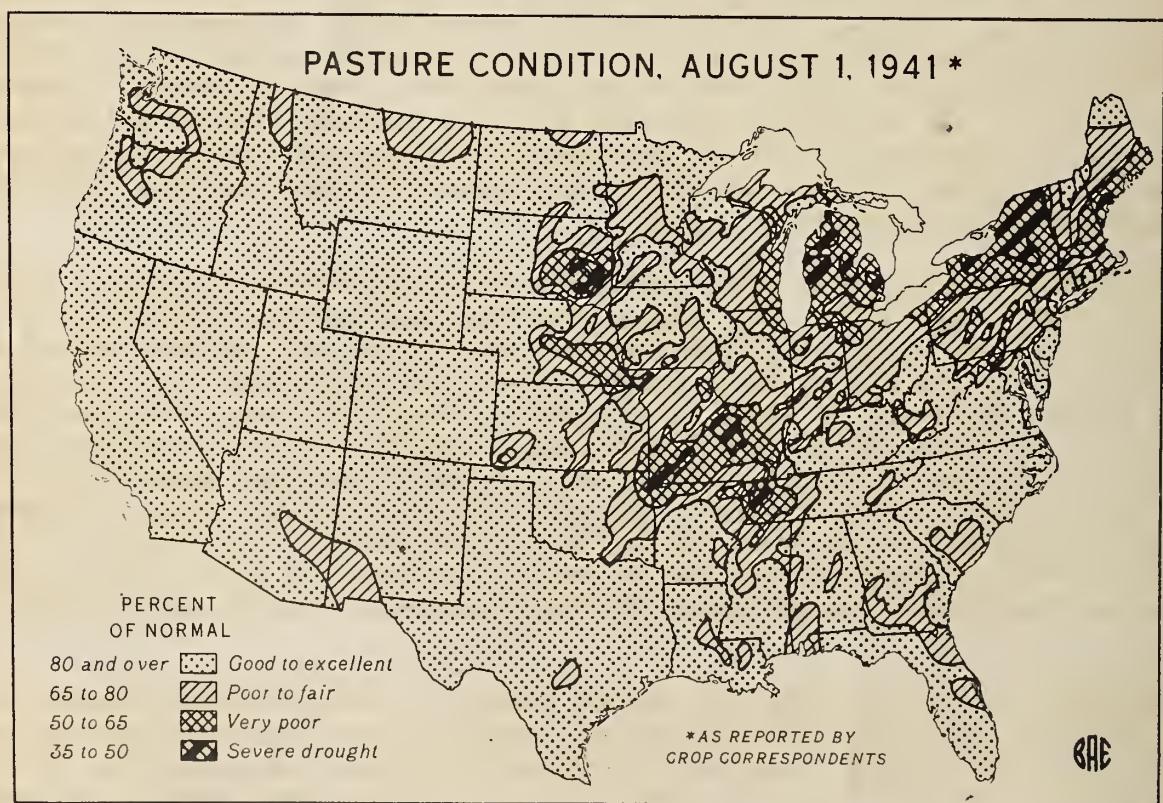
Present indications are that grain production this season will be greater than in any other year except 1920. The August crop forecasts include 2,754,000,000 bushels of corn and 1,632,000,000 bushels of oats which would be the biggest oats crop since 1925. Due primarily to favorable moisture conditions in the Great Plains States, the yield of wheat is expected to be 2 bushels per acre more than in any previous year. In western Kansas where production exceeds anything previously reported, some 15 million bushels of this year's crop was temporarily piled on the ground because of the lack of storage space. The barley crop, estimated at 417,000,000 bushels and the rice crop of 74,000,000 bushels are expected to be 16 and 35 percent, respectively, larger than in any previous year. The rye crop is expected to be the largest and grain sorghums the second largest in 20 or more years.

The production of the principal oil seeds, needed to replace former imports, now seems likely to considerably exceed earlier expectations. With cotton expected to give the second largest yield per acre ever harvested, the production of cotton-seed should be around 5.8 million tons, about an average crop, notwithstanding the small acreage being grown. The production of other oilseeds has been increasing rapidly and the forecasts for this year include 42 million bushels of flaxseed, 186 million bushels of soybeans, and 2.8 billion pounds of peanuts, making a total of 13,977,000 tons of the four crops together. Compared with production last year, the increases in prospect are: cottonseed 22 percent, flaxseed 32 percent, soybeans 74 percent, peanuts 90 percent and the four crops combined 45



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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percent. These increases will add materially to the supply of fats and oils. They will also affect the volume and geographic distribution of the oil meal supply and cause some changes in feeding practices.

Other crops of which production is being increased markedly to meet war-time needs include dry beans, dry peas, sugar beets, sugarcane and several vegetables for canning, chiefly peas, tomatoes and sweet corn. Dry beans show prospects for a record yield per acre on a record acreage, indicating a crop of 20.6 million bags or 15 pounds per capita. The yield of peas is about 46 percent above the 10-year average and production, at 7 million bags, is 168 percent above average. The production of sugar and sirup crops is expected to be 25 percent to 35 percent above production last year.

Several crops including potatoes, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, have been little affected by war needs. Yields per acre, however, are mostly high and production of most of these crops will be about average. So far potatoes have been particularly favored by weather conditions and the yield is estimated at 135 bushels per acre, which would be more than in any past year.

The favorable growing conditions for feed crops and pastures are helping to increase the production of livestock and livestock products to unprecedented levels. Milk production per cow on August 1 was nearly 2 percent above production on the same date last year. The number of milk cows also continues to rise and is now about $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent above the number a year ago. Egg production in July was 14 percent more than in July last year and more chickens are being raised. The numbers of beef cattle and sheep have been increasing for several years and marketings are now heavy even though numbers retained in breeding flocks and herds still appear to be increasing quite generally except in the dry Southwest. A further increase in hog production is also to be expected since the production of feed grains is now estimated at 112 million tons, about 5 percent more than production last year. This quantity added to the large reserves on farms July 1 indicates a record supply of feed grains for the current season. In addition, there will be a largely increased supply of oil meals and a record supply of wheat, part of which could be used for feed if crops are poor next year.

Fruit production prospects showed little change during July. The combined output of peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and commercial apples is now expected to be well above average, but about 3 percent below last year's bumper production. New-crop citrus fruits are not far enough along for quantitative forecasts, but present indications point to record crops of oranges and grapefruit, and a large supply of lemons. Supplies of tree nuts will be well above average though materially less than last season, due mainly to a light pecan crop in Oklahoma and Texas.

Growing conditions were mostly favorable for commercial truck crops for fresh consumption during July. Ample supplies of most vegetables are in sight for the late summer and early fall markets. Excluding potatoes, carlot shipments of vegetables to date have been about 10 percent greater than to the same date last year. Vegetables now abundant include snap beans, cauliflower, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes. The late crop of domestic cabbage is larger than average although materially below the large crop of 1941. The supply of late cantaloups and watermelons is smaller than average.

Good yields are expected on the record-high acreage of commercial canning and processing vegetables. Production of snap beans and green peas for processing is expected to be about a third greater than the large crops of last year; other important canning crops are showing good progress.

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CORN: A corn crop of 2,753,696,000 bushels is indicated on August 1, a gain of 126 million bushels over the July 1 forecast. A crop of this size would be 81 million bushels above the 2,672,541,000 bushels produced in 1941. It would be the largest since 1932 when the total was 2,931,281,000 bushels. It would be more than 19 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,307,452,000 bushels. The indicated yield per acre on August 1 is 30.8 bushels compared with 31.0 bushels last year and with 23.5 bushels average for the 10 years 1930-39.

Reduced prospects during July in the South Central and South Atlantic States were much more than offset by a better production promise in the northern part of the country, particularly in the Corn Belt. Parts of the southern areas have been aided by much needed rains since August 1 and potential damage has been checked. The excellent development of an increasingly large acreage of hybrid corn in important areas of the Corn Belt promises one of the largest yields per acre on record for this area. The crop in the northern part of the country is late, and there is more than the usual danger from frost.

Moderate to serious deterioration of the corn crop occurred in South Central and South Atlantic States due to lack of rainfall and high temperatures during July. A net reduction of 29 million bushels since July 1 occurred in these two regions with Arkansas showing a 3-bushel loss in prospective yield per acre. Other States in these regions showed declines ranging from one-half to 2 bushels but damage to the crop in northern Texas and Louisiana was offset by some improvement in the southern parts of these States.

Above-average temperatures and generous rainfall in the Corn Belt from Iowa eastward were very favorable for the development of the crop. Despite a generally late start and much delay in cultivation in this area, plant growth was very rapid during July. There was a marked improvement in the southern parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, but in parts of southern Illinois and eastern Missouri the crop has not recovered from an early season set-back resulting from excessive rains. Corn in northern Missouri improved but hot, dry weather was detrimental in southern sections. Some damage from corn-borer is reported in Indiana and Illinois. Cool weather continued to retard growth in North Dakota and northern Minnesota but the South Dakota crop - planted much later than usual - made excellent progress and corn is tasseling in the southern counties of this State.

A more abundant supply of soil moisture than in any recent year carried the Nebraska and Kansas crops through a very dry month of July. The crop was suffering toward the end of the month, particularly in the central parts of these two States, but the absence of hot drying winds together with accumulated moisture reserves kept damage to a minimum. The situation was becoming critical about August 1. Since August 1, generous rains in Kansas have checked damage and materially improved prospects, while rains in eastern Nebraska have brought relief there.

Corn made good progress in the North Atlantic States although the condition is somewhat spotted. In a few areas, there was too much moisture for optimum development while other areas were too dry. In general, however, the crop promised a larger yield than a month earlier. In the Western States where the crop is late due to a slow early season growth, above-normal temperatures were very favorable. Corn made rapid progress during the month but there is still some danger of frost damage to late corn. While there was need of rain in a few areas on August 1, soil moisture supplies, as well as irrigation water, generally were ample.

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WHEAT: The 1942 wheat crop is now estimated at 955,172,000 bushels compared with 945,937,000 last year and the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 747,507,000 bushels. Up 51 million bushels from a month ago, this year's crop promises to be the second largest on record, the only larger crop being the 1 billion bushel crop in 1915.

The indicated winter wheat production of 697,708,000 bushels is 4.0 percent larger than last year's 671,293,000 bushel crop and 22.5 percent above average. Better yields than expected were realized at harvest in many of the important winter wheat States, particularly in the Plains States. In that area the frequent rains during the growing season made the crop, and conditions were very favorable for harvesting. In sharp contrast, the yields were lower in the eastern Corn Belt States. From Ohio through Indiana and Illinois, the rains continued through harvest, adding field losses to earlier damage, and lowering yields 1.5 to 2.5 bushels from July 1. There was heavy loss in Montana from hail and storms that flattened the grain.

The indicated U. S. yield of 19.2 bushels per acre is a record, comparing with 17.0 bushels last year, which then was the highest on record, and with the average of 14.4 bushels.

August 1 conditions indicate a production of 257,464,000 bushels of all spring wheat, an increase of 29 millions during July. Although the acreage is 2 million acres smaller than last year, and 2½ million acres below average, production of a good sized crop is in prospect because yields exceed average in all important States. Rains earlier in the season promoted abundant growth and heavy filling of the heads. During July, dry weather was almost ideal for harvesting although ripening was hastened by heat in some areas and there was some shrivelling.

Durum wheat production, indicated at 38,426,000 bushels, is 8 percent less than the 41,800,000 bushels produced last year, but about 40 percent above average. The abundant supply of moisture throughout the growing season, and nearly complete absence of adverse factors, are evident in the record indicated yield of 17.8 bushels per acre, exceeding by 1.4 bushels the previous record of last year.

Other spring wheat production is 219,038,000 bushels compared with 232,844,000 bushels last year and the 150,492,000 bushel average. The indicated 18.2 bushel yield is 1.3 bushels higher than the 1941 record yield of 16.9 bushels. Unprecedented yields are in prospect in North Dakota, with 18.0 bushels of durum and 18.5 bushels of other spring wheat per acre.

OATS: Prospects for oats improved about 28 million bushels during July. Production of oats is estimated at 1,331,511,000 bushels, which is 13 percent larger than the 1941 crop of 1,176,107,000 bushels, 32 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 1,007,141,000 bushels and the largest crop since 1925. The prospective production increased about 42 million bushels during July in Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas and more than offset the decrease of some 20 million bushels in Missouri, Illinois and Indiana where wet weather delayed harvest and resulted in widespread losses from lodging, floods shattering of ripe oats and damage in the shock.

On August 1 the expected yield per harvested acre was 35.0 bushels and with the exception of 1940 was the highest since 1915. This compares with 34.2 bushels on July 1, 31.0 bushels for 1941 and 27.3 bushels the 10-year (1930-39) average. Rust damage to oats has been relatively light this season and the quality is generally good.

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BARLEY: High yields prospects on August 1, together with the largest acreage on record indicates a 1942 barley crop of 416,932,000 bushels. This is 16 percent above the previous record crop of 358,709,000 bushels in 1941 and 85 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 224,970,000 bushels.

In this year's leading barley producing States - South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, and California - the indicated yields are 2.5, 2.0, 2.0 and 4.5 bushels respectively above the high 1941 yields. Smaller yields than a year ago are in prospect in Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Colorado, and Iowa. In Minnesota some reduction in yield and quality has occurred from scab and rust, and in Iowa from attacks by chinch bugs. The quality of the crop in California and the Dakotas is excellent. Harvesting difficulties have been reported in some parts of South Dakota where the crop lodged and was badly tangled. In California a material acreage was seeded in lower yielding marginal lands which received more than normal rainfall during the winter months.

RYE: Rye prospects on August 1 are 59,665,000 bushels which exceeds the 1941 production by 14 million bushels and the average production by 21 million bushels. Higher yield prospects and a general increase in acreage for harvest as grain both contribute to the increased production.

The yield per acre at 15.4 bushels compares with 12.9 bushels in 1941 and the 10-year average of 11.2 bushels. Yields are greater than the ten year average in all but one State - Illinois; and in the Dakotas are nearly double the 10-year average. The quality of the grain is excellent except for considerable ergot in North Dakota and Minnesota.

The 11-percent increase in the 1942 acreage of rye for harvest over that in 1941 is the result of a relatively small winter injury and the excellent pasture conditions in the spring which required a smaller acreage of rye for pasture.

BUCKWHEAT: A crop of 6,358,000 bushels of buckwheat is in prospect for 1942 which is 5 percent above production last year but well below the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 7,315,000 bushels. Growing conditions to date have been favorable for this crop and yields are considerably above average in most of the producing area. The presently indicated yield of 17.6 bushels per acre is slightly below last year's yield of 17.9 bushels due largely to lower indicated yields in New York and Pennsylvania, which produce about two-thirds of the crop.

The acreage of buckwheat for harvest in 1942 is 362,000 acres which compares with 339,000 acres harvested in 1941 and the average of 460,000 acres. Wet soil curtailed seedings in Pennsylvania and Ohio, but in New York, and in the Northern Corn belt where wet weather hindered the planting of other late crops, the acreage of buckwheat was increased.

FLAXSEED: Conditions on August 1 point to a flaxseed crop exceeding all previous records. The indicated flaxseed production of 41,730,000 bushels is only slightly larger than estimated a month ago, but greatly exceeds the previous record of 36,080,000 bushels harvested in 1942. The prospective 1942 crop is one-third larger than either the 1940 or 1941 crops and nearly four times the 10-year (1930-39)

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average production. Throughout the North Central States, which have more than 85 percent of the acreage, yields are about the same as 1941 and are about one-half larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average.

Flaxseed harvest has been completed in California, Arizona, and Texas, and is nearing completion elsewhere except in the extreme Northern Great Plains and the Pacific Northwest. Rust is general throughout Minnesota, North Dakota, and Northeastern Montana and may cause considerable damage to late fields, particularly of susceptible varieties.

RICE: The indicated 1942 rice crop of 74,335,000 bushels is $1\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels less than was indicated a month ago. Such a production still would be 38 percent above last year's near-record crop of 54,028,000 bushels and 63 percent above the 10-year average production of 45,673,000 bushels.

Prospective production in the Southern rice area is now estimated at 62,911,000 bushels compared with 44,848,000 bushels produced last year. Prospects declined somewhat during the month in both Arkansas and Louisiana but in general the crop is making good progress over most of the area with harvesting of early fields expected to start soon. In Arkansas, high temperatures during the last half of July, together with lack of rainfall, caused a shortage of water and some concern over the crop. Rains early in August brought some relief, however. In Louisiana, rainfall has been excessive and weeds are plaguing some fields. "White tip" which has appeared rapidly may cut yields some, particularly in Blue Rose, but Early Prolific and Rexora appear to be free so far. Stands are relatively good and fair growth was made during July. In Texas, the rice crop continued good growth during July under favorable conditions. Water has been taken off fields in the El Campo section.

Production in California is indicated at 11,424,000 bushels. Early plantings are making satisfactory development, but considerable acreage was planted late. Many late fields are foul with weeds and generally cool weather since planting has retarded growth, although the hot weather in mid-July was helpful in hurrying the crop along. Further favorable weather is needed.

Stocks of old rice on farms August 1 in the Southern rice area are estimated at 85,000 bushels. This compares with 158,000 bushels in this position last year and the 10-year average of 149,000 bushels.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: August 1 indicated production of grain sorghums for all purposes is 131,285,000 bushels, about 15 percent smaller than the record 1941 crop of 153,968,000 bushels. However, the 1942 grain sorghum crop is expected to be the third largest on record, and is 56 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 84,253,000 bushels. Indicated yield per acre on August 1 of 15.1 bushels compares with 17.3 bushels in 1941 and 11.0 bushels, the 10-year (1930-39) average.

Acreage for harvest in 1942 is estimated at 8,666,000 acres compared with 8,903,000 acres in 1941, and 7,564,000 acres the 10-year (1930-39) average. The decrease in acreage compared with last year was exceptionally large in Nebraska where the reduction totaled 47 percent. Acreage is smaller also in Kansas, South Dakota, and Colorado, but larger than last year in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. There was less need to use grain sorghum as a replacement crop in the Great Plains States since abandonment of winter wheat and early loss of small grains have been comparatively small this season. In Texas, acreage is below earlier intentions but is still 3 percent above last year.

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While July rainfall was extremely short in the Great Plains States where most of the grain sorghum is grown, there was generally ample soil moisture to meet the needs of the crop which is late in the northern part of this area. Rains since August 1 have been beneficial to grain sorghums, particularly in Oklahoma. Prospects are not as bright as a year ago in California and Arizona where stands are spotted due to poor germination. Harvest has started in the early fields in Texas, but heavy rains have caused some damage to the harvested crop.

DRY BEANS: A dry bean crop of 20 1/2 million bags is indicated by August 1 reports. This would be an all-time record production and nearly 10 percent larger than the previous record of 18,788,000 bags produced in 1941. Of the presently indicated crop of 20,596,000 bags (uncleaned) Michigan and New York together are expected to produce 7,573,000 bags; Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Nebraska, 4,254,000 bags; Colorado and New Mexico, 2,964,000 bags; and California, 5,376,000 bags of which 2,352,000 are Limas and Baby Limas.

Part of the crop was planted late and this might be damaged by fall frosts, but the situation on August 1 was better than anticipated a month earlier. The yield per acre is expected to be about 928 pounds or nearly 1/5 more than the 10-year average.

The Michigan crop appears to have improved except on the heavier, wetter soils, but in the important Saginaw Valley-Thumb area it still is relatively poor. In the Northwestern States progress was generally excellent in July and very good yields per acre are expected. In California the situation varies considerably between kinds and sections, but on the whole a better-than-average yield per acre is expected with the Lima types relatively better than other beans. In the Southwest there was little change in bean prospects during July.

DRY FIELD PEAS: The indicated production of dry field peas August 1 was 7,028,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned). This is an increase of 973,000 bags since July 1, and represents a production about 86 percent greater than in 1941. While the larger part of the indicated increase in production since July 1 was caused by improved yield prospects; a considerable part was due to the diverting in Oregon of 21,000 acres of prospective canning peas to harvest as dry peas.

In the Pacific Northwest--the area of greatest acreage--conditions during July were generally good to excellent and harvest has now begun. In Montana, prospective yields were reduced by rain and hail in July and more recently by heat.

SOYBEANS: The August 1 condition of soybeans of 86 percent is 2 points lower than a year ago, but 10 points higher than the 10-year average August 1 condition. The general appearance of the crop is good to excellent in the Northern States excepting in Missouri and in central and southern Illinois, where heavy rains interfered with planting the intended acreage, caused considerable late planting, and many weedy fields. Condition of the crop is generally below last year, but above average in the southern States where the weather was too dry during July.

On the basis of August 1 condition and yield relationships, a yield of about 17.9 bushels per acre is in prospect on the intended acreage to be harvested for beans, indicated on July 1 at 10,394,000 acres. The production derived from this yield per acre and intended acreage for harvest is about 186 million

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bushels. The present indicated yield is slightly lower than last year's yield of 18.2 bushels per acre and is approximately equal to the average yield of the 5-year period 1937 to 1941. There is more than the usual uncertainty as to yields and the acreage that will finally be harvested for beans, because of the wet weather in a part of the Corn Belt.

COWPEAS: The condition of cowpeas is 76 percent, 2 points lower than a year ago, but 4 points above average. Cowpeas are largely grown in the southern States where there was insufficient rain. South Carolina with condition 10 points above last year and 9 points above average is an exception.

PEANUTS: Acreage of peanuts to be harvested for picking and threshing this season is indicated at 4,173,000 acres on the basis of reports from growers stating their intentions as of August 1. This would be more than double the previous record high acreage (grown in 1940), although 827,000 acres, or about 17 percent less than the national goal established early this year. Growers' accomplishments of present harvesting intentions will be influenced by many factors, such as the availability of sufficient labor and equipment at harvest time and suitable harvesting weather. It appears probable that more than the usual acreage in the southeastern area will be "hogged off" this season, and some acreage may be abandoned in the southwestern area.

Prospects as of August 1, assuming the intended acreage will be harvested, point to a picked and threshed production of 2,800,305,000 pounds. This would be more than a billion pounds above the record 1940 crop and almost double the 1941 crop. The 10-year (1930-39) average production is 1,067,458,000 pounds.

Poor germination of seed necessitated considerable re-planting and resulted in uneven stands in some sections--especially in the southeastern area. Many fields are grassy due to excessive rains and the inability of growers to give the larger acreage timely and adequate cultivation. Wet weather delayed planting in the southwestern area and resulted in late growth.

Harvest of the crop in south Texas, which usually is general around August 1, had just begun on that date this year. A few fields in the southeastern area were harvested before August 1, but harvesting will not be general in this area until late in the month. Recent weather has been generally favorable and the crop was making good progress in all areas on August 1.

HOPS: Production of hops in the Pacific Coast States is indicated to be 39,154,000 pounds on the basis of August 1 condition, compared with a crop of 40,380,000 pounds in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 34,784,000 pounds. Yield prospects in Washington are about the same as on July 1, while Oregon and California growers expect an improvement in yield over the July 1 prospects.

In Washington the crop progressed slowly until hot weather came in early July, after which the crop forged ahead rapidly. Growing conditions during late July have seldom been more favorable. Prospective yields vary widely in Oregon where, for the State as a whole, prospects are better than on July 1, but mildew has practically destroyed the crop in some early cluster yards and has sharply reduced the prospects for late clusters. California prospects improved since July 1 despite a late start and some mildew which followed a cool, wet period.

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HAY: A hay crop of 102 million tons is indicated by August 1 reports from growers.

This would be nearly 4 million tons more than the next largest crop (1916) and 8 million more than the 1941 crop. However, with the unusually high yields per acre, which are now indicated, farmers may not make hay from as many acres as they had planned; in this case the total tonnage would be somewhat reduced. Indicated yield per acre of all tame hay of 1.49 tons is the largest in 76 years. Wild hay is expected to yield 1.00 ton per acre, and this has been exceeded only 3 times in 32 years. Of the total indicated 1942 crop of 102,380,000 tons, 89,560,000 tons are tame hay and 12,820,000 tons are wild hay.

This year so far has been one in which hay has been easy to grow but hard to make. In most of the important hay States, mild temperatures and frequent rains provided excellent growing conditions but made curing so slow and difficult that few early cuttings entirely escaped some damage to quality. Later cuttings have generally been cured under better conditions.

With a United States alfalfa hay yield of 2.37 tons per acre, production of alfalfa is expected to be about 35 million tons, or 3 million more than last year. Indicated alfalfa hay yields per acre are above the 10-year average in every important State except Arizona, Idaho and New Jersey.

Clover-timothy hay production is expected to be about 27 million tons, which would be the largest with the exception of 1938 since 1931, but somewhat less than the quantity produced in earlier years when less alfalfa, soybean, and lespedeza hay was produced in the Eastern States. The indicated United States clover-timothy hay yield is 1.41 tons per acre which is much above average.

BROOMCORN: Production of broomcorn this year, estimated at 36,400 tons, is 22 percent below the 1941 production of 46,700 tons and 12 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average of 41,260 tons. The crop in only one State (Oklahoma) is expected to exceed that of 1941. The largest declines in production from last year are in New Mexico and Illinois.

The acreage of 212,000 expected to be harvested is the smallest on record (since 1919) and is below the 1941 acreage in every State except Oklahoma, unchanged from last year. Fear that labor would be short at harvest time, unfavorable weather at planting time in a few States, and the increased acreage of certain other crops were chiefly responsible for the sharp reduction in acreage.

The prospective yield of 342 pounds is 8 percent less than that of 1941 (372 pounds) but 34 percent larger than the average (255 pounds). Wet weather at and following harvest in southern Texas resulted in much stained brush and lower yields. But in the Lindsay, Oklahoma district the weather was almost ideal for harvesting the early crop, and good yields were reported. Although yields in New Mexico, Texas, and Illinois are expected to fall below the 1941 yields, better yields than in 1941 are forecast for Kansas and Oklahoma, and a yield equal to last year is expected in Colorado.

TOBACCO: Total tobacco production for 1942 is estimated at 1,361,155,000 pounds on the basis of August 1 conditions. This is within 1 percent of the production indicated July 1 and, if realized, will be 8 percent above last year but 2 percent under the average for the 10-year (1930-39) period. Yield per acre for the United States is indicated to be the second highest on record. Estimated at 973 pounds, the 1942 yield compares with 962 pounds produced in 1941 and a 10-year (1930-39) average of 832 pounds.

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Flue-cured prospects increased approximately 1 percent during July with production now indicated at 748,670,000 pounds compared with a 1941 crop of 649,542,000 pounds and 751,348,000 pounds, the 10-year (1930-39) average output. Expected yield per acre at 940 pounds is 4 percent above last year and 17 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average.

July weather was generally favorable in the Old Belt although unusually high temperatures hastened the ripening of leaves during the latter part of the month. A greater portion of the crop has been barned than is usual for this date and growers are expecting good quality leaf. Yield prospects are exceptionally bright in the eastern portions of the belt. In the Eastern North Carolina Belt, yield prospects continue to be spotted but reports from growers indicate a slight improvement in conditions during July. Following almost ideal conditions during the planting season, continued dry weather in June and July resulted in considerable disappointment in yields. Considering the abnormal season, farmers are well satisfied with the color and quality of curings made to date. Type 12 auction markets open August 25. Harvesting is practically complete in the South Carolina Belt with growers highly pleased with yields and quality of the crop. Type 13 markets opened August 6 and type 14 markets July 28. Prices so far in both belts are substantially above a year ago.

Prospective production of fire-cured tobacco of 70,565,000 pounds is practically the same as a month ago. A crop of this size would be the smallest of record -- 44 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average production. Yield per acre is expected to be considerably higher than average but acreage for harvest is only about one-half of that grown during the 1930-39 period. Other than complaints of dry weather in spotted areas of Tennessee and Kentucky, all fire-cured areas thus far have had a favorable growing season.

A burley tobacco crop of 345,548,000 pounds is indicated by August 1 conditions. This is within 2 percent of estimated production a month ago and, if fulfilled, will be 2 percent above 1941 and 5 percent above average production for the 10 years (1930-39). Estimated yield per acre is practically the same as in 1941 but is 22 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average. Practically all burley producing areas have had a favorable growing season. In Kentucky, however, yield prospects declined slightly during July as a result of dry weather in certain spotted areas. Cutting has begun in some sections of Kentucky because of slight rust damage as well as early ripening.

Southern Maryland tobacco made considerable progress during July following a late start. Indicated production is now set at 32,370,000 pounds, 4 percent above the July estimate and 7 percent above 1941. Growth during the past month has been at a rapid rate although spotted as a result of irregular planting dates. Some complaints have been made of plants blooming immaturely.

The dark air-cured types are expected to produce a 1942 crop of 30,445,000 pounds compared with 51,645,000 in 1941 and a 10-year (1930-39) average of 41,715,000 pounds. Yield per acre, although indicated to be less than last year's record, is approximately 100 pounds above the 10-year (1930-39) average.

August 1 conditions point to a total cigar tobacco crop of 133,557,000 pounds compared with 138,804,000 pounds last year and 120,487,000 pounds, the 10-year average. Acreage for harvest is less than a year ago in all cigar-producing areas but yield per acre is expected to exceed 1941 by about 4 percent. In Pennsylvania the filler crop made rapid progress with present growth fully two weeks ahead of last year. Yields are promising although some rust has developed because of high

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humidity and cloudy weather. In the Connecticut Valley early set tobacco has made excellent growth but late fields are irregular in stand and plant development. The crop is generally well ahead of normal with some stalk cut tobacco now going into sheds.

SUGAR BEETS: The sugar beet production of 12,967,000 tons based on August 1 conditions is above the July 1 estimate by 510,000 tons and about 26 percent greater than the 1941 crop. An average yield of 13.1 tons per acre now indicated is .5 ton above the July 1 estimated yield but still .6 ton per acre below the yield obtained last year.

Prospective yields on August 1 were higher than a month earlier in all important States except Idaho and Colorado, where no change in yields was indicated. In Utah, Idaho, Washington, and Colorado, plentiful irrigation water assures good development of the crop barring early frosts. In most States planting was delayed and the crop is 2 to 3 weeks late. Although planting was late in California, cool weather has prolonged the growing season and increased tonnage per acre. Harvest has begun there, but deliveries have been slow. Growers and sugar factory officials are concerned over the labor situation.

In Colorado some acreage was planted on land not too well suited to the crop and was not properly fertilized. Late thinning and blocking by inexperienced help also lowered yields in that State.

Beet fields in Indiana are clean of weeds and plants appear in good condition. In Ohio, the crop is also developing well. Black rot has not done more than the usual damage and but few reports of blight have been reported. Replanting and late planting extended to July 1 in Michigan. Thinning and blocking were delayed. The crop is making good progress, however, with September weather a big factor in the final outcome.

SUGARCANE: The 1942 indicated production of sugarcane for sugar and seed of 7,379,000 tons is 35 percent above 1941 and 56 percent above average.

In Louisiana an average yield of 21 tons per acre is indicated by the August 1 conditions; the yield last year was 17 tons. July was generally favorable for the cane, and growth was good. Rains were frequent and temperatures high. The crop was laid by properly, but grass and weeds gained headway in localities where rains and shortage of labor prevented timely cultivation.

In Florida, growing conditions have been favorable and indications point to an average yield of 33 tons of cane for sugar and seed, as compared with 30.6 tons in 1941.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: For the 10 northern States producing maple products, a production of 23,894,000 pounds of equivalent sugar is estimated for the spring of 1942. This represents an increase of about 46 percent over the total production in 1941. The increase this season was the result of generally favorable weather with a large number of freezing nights and thawing days as the number of trees tapped was only slightly larger than in 1941.

The data shown for the years 1929 to 1940 are revised estimates in line with United States Census figures for trees tapped, sugar made and sirup made. There has been a constant downward trend in the production of maple products since estimates were commenced in 1918. The pronounced drop in number of trees tapped in 1939 is due to the extensive damage and destruction of maple groves caused by the hurricane in the New England States in September 1938.

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COMMERCIAL APPLES: Commercial apple production in 1942 is indicated to be 122,215,000 bushels--slightly larger than last season's crop of 122,059,000 bushels, and about 1 percent less than the 1934-39 average of 123,798,000 bushels. A prospective increase over last year and the 6-year average in the eastern United States just about offsets relatively shorter crops in the central and western regions. In eastern States, indicated production is 8 percent above last season and 9 percent larger than average; in central States, 6 percent under last year's output, though 2 percent larger than average; in western States, 7 percent less than in 1941 and 15 percent below average.

In the North Atlantic region, summer apples are turning out a commercial crop of about the same size as last season. Production of the Transparent variety appears to be less than in 1941; but the Gravenstein crop is larger, especially in Massachusetts and New Jersey. Duchess production is not greatly different from last season. Fall-and-winter-apple prospects in that area point to good sized crops of many important varieties, with prospects especially favorable for Baldwin, Cortland, Delicious, McIntosh, and Northern Spy. Supplies of Grimes and Ben Davis in this section will be similar to last year, but slightly less for Jonathan, and materially less for Wealthy.

In each of the South Atlantic States except North Carolina and Georgia prospective production is above last season. The Transparent crop--an important summer variety--appears to be larger than last season in the leading areas of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Large crops of Grimes, Delicious, and Stayman are in prospect for this section. Prospects for Jonathan, Golden Delicious, Rome Beauty, and York Imperial are especially favorable in the Virginias, (though not so favorable in other parts of this section), and a large crop of Albermarle Pippins is expected in Virginia. The set of Winesaps appears light in most South Atlantic areas.

Summer apples are short in the North Central States--especially Transparent and Duchess. Fall and winter types in this section are somewhat variable. For the area as a whole large crops of Baldwin, McIntosh and Spy are in prospect, with relatively light crops of Wealthy, Ben Davis, and Golden Delicious expected. Grimes, Jonathan, Delicious, Rome Beauty, and Stayman probably will not be greatly different from last season. An extremely short crop of Winesaps is in prospect in this region.

In the South Central States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas, commercial apple production will be generally light except for Delicious. Crop prospects for Transparent, Grimes, Jonathan, Ben Davis, Winesap, and Stayman are especially short.

In the West, prospective production is below last season in all commercial States except Washington and Oregon. The Washington crops of Winesap and Red and Golden Delicious will be slightly larger than last season--Standard Delicious, smaller. Commercial apple prospects in Oregon are rather favorable, especially for Yellow Newtown and Delicious varieties. For other States in the western area, present indications point to relatively light crops of most important varieties. Important exceptions to this general situation are Bellflowers in California, Winesap and Grimes in Colorado, and Delicious and Winesap in New Mexico, for which prospects are relatively favorable.

PEACHES: Total production of peaches in 1942 is now indicated to be 66,320,000 bushels--11 percent less than last year's bumper crop but 21 percent more than the 10-year (1930-39) average. Improved prospects in the North Atlantic and Western States during July were slightly more than offset by declines in the South Atlantic and Central Areas.

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Production in the 10 Southern States is indicated to be 20,091,000 bushels, which is 5 percent less than was expected on July 1. Production last year was 24,903,000 bushels and the 10-year (1930-39) average was 14,505,000 bushels. Shipments from the North Carolina "Sandhills" section are about over, and the bulk of the Surrey County crop will move during the first half of August. Prospects in South Carolina remained unchanged during July, but declined considerably in Georgia where worm damage has been heavy in some sections. Production in Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas is turning out less than last year's bumper crop and less than expected earlier in the season, but is still well above average in all five States. Harvest is about complete in these States. Unusually short crops are indicated for Kentucky and Tennessee, following a bumper production last year.

July weather in New York was favorable for the development of peaches. The crop in that State is now indicated to be slightly more than last year and about 15 percent more than average. Harvest of mid-season varieties will begin about August 15 and Elbertas about September 10. New Jersey growers expect a crop somewhat smaller than last year but slightly more than average. Harvest of the Golden Jubilee variety is past the "peak" and midseason varieties are now in plentiful supply. Elberta movement in New Jersey is expected to start about August 20.

Prospects in Pennsylvania improved during July and production is now indicated to be only slightly less than last year's ^{large} crop and 10 percent above average. Golden Jubilee and Cumberland varieties are now being harvested and Elbertas should start moving about August 17.

In the North Central area, Nebraska and Kansas are the only States with crops larger than last year, and Michigan is the only State with indicated production above the 10-year (1930-39) average. Production for this group of States is 47 percent smaller than last year and 11 percent below average. Movement of Illinois Elbertas is now underway. The Michigan peach crop is variable. In that State, the Golden Jubilee variety was moving by the first of August and Elbertas are expected to reach a peak movement during the week beginning August 17.

In the West, prospects as a whole improved slightly during July. Colorado production is expected to be lower than last year but above average. The Pali-sade crop is developing nicely but the Delta County section has a light crop. Utah production is indicated to be less than last year and less than average. Washington peach production is expected to be larger than last year and much larger than average.

Production of California clingstone peaches is estimated at 17,793,000 bushels, compared with 13,834,000 bushels produced in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 15,143,000 bushels. California freestone production is indicated to be 9,792,000 bushels compared with 8,917,000 bushels a year ago and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 7,863,000 bushels. July weather in California was favorable for the development of peaches.

PEARS: Total pear production in the United States is indicated by the August 1 condition to be slightly less than was reported in July. The indicated production of 29,153,000 bushels is 1 percent smaller than the crop of 29,533,000 bushels produced in 1941 but 7 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 27,253,000 bushels.

During July production prospects improved somewhat in the major eastern and central States but these gains were more than offset by the less favor-

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able outlook for Bartletts in California and late varieties in Washington. In California, the Bartlett crop shows some reduction from the prospects on July 1 because of heavy late "dropping" prior to maturity and scab and worm damage in several localities. In Washington the late varieties, with the possible exception of Winter Nellis, show a lighter "set" than expected earlier in the season, the effects of early season frosts and rains during the pollinating period having become more evident as the season advanced.

Prospective production of Bartlett pears in the 3 Pacific Coast States is 4 percent above average but is 9 percent less than the crop of 1941. Prospects for varieties other than Bartletts (late varieties) point to a production 2 percent smaller than average but 5 percent larger than the crop of last season.

GRAPEs: The total United States grape crop for 1942, as indicated by condition on August 1, is placed at 2,564,070 tons compared with 2,728,530 tons in 1941, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,246,271 tons. Prospective production of California wine grapes is estimated at 544,000 tons, raisin grapes at 1,361,000 tons, and table grapes at 437,000 tons. In 1941, California produced 549,000 tons of wine grapes, 1,516,000 tons of raisin types, and 482,000 tons of table grapes.

Growing conditions during July were, in general, relatively favorable for the development of grapes in all commercial areas. California has above-average prospects for each of the 3 types of grapes (wine, raisin and table), although the prospects are for somewhat smaller crops than produced in 1941. Raisin and table varieties each show about a 10 percent reduction from the large crops of last season. With the exception of some damage to Muscats in the San Joaquin Valley from high temperatures, California grapes made good progress during July.

In Washington, the outlook is for the largest crop of record, due mainly to a large increase in plantings in recent years. In most of the important eastern States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan), prospective production is considerably larger than that of last year but is below average. The Arkansas crop is smaller than last year's big production and is also well below the 10-year average production.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California is estimated at 79,000 tons compared with 71,000 tons in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 64,600 tons. The crop in Michigan is estimated at 5,700 tons compared with 6,900 tons produced in 1941.

Only a fair crop of dried prunes is in prospect in California. Production in 1942 is placed at 169,000 tons compared with 177,000 tons in 1941, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 207,100 tons. The "set" of fruit is irregular in most areas, but sizes are expected to be good. Growing conditions during July were quite favorable.

In Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the total production of prunes for all purposes is indicated to be 117,100 tons (fresh basis) compared with 112,700 tons in 1941 and the 10-year average, 159,320 tons. In eastern Washington and Oregon, where prunes are grown mainly for fresh shipment, prospects are much better than in the western portions of these States. Production in both eastern Washington and Oregon is larger

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than that of last season and is well above average. In the western parts of these States, however, the production will be materially below average, although somewhat larger than the exceptionally small production of last year. This production is used mostly for canning and drying. Idaho has a small crop this year but the fruit is expected to "size" well.

CITRUS FRUITS: The August 1 condition of the United States orange crop from the 1942 bloom (1942-43 marketing season) is 74 percent, compared with 68 percent on the same date last season, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 74 percent. Grapefruit condition was reported at 68 percent, compared with 55 percent on August 1, 1941, and the 10-year average of 65 percent.

Citrus fruits developed under favorable growing conditions during July in nearly all important producing areas. In Florida, July weather was seasonably dry, but ample spring rainfall provided adequate soil moisture reserves, and groves are now in excellent condition. Recent rains in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas have been beneficial to tree growth and development of new-crop fruit in that area. In California, the so-called "June drop" was later than usual, occurring mostly in July, due to prolonged cool weather during early summer. Groves are in good condition, however.

Condition of California lemons from 1942 bloom was 75 percent, on August 1, compared with 76 percent on the same date a year ago, and the 10-year average of 73 percent.

CHERRIES: Total cherry production in the 12 commercial States is estimated at 200,140 tons compared with 162,480 tons produced last year and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 141,234 tons. Estimated production of sweet cherries is 90,660 tons, sour cherries 109,480 tons, compared with last year's production of 80,080 tons for sweet and 82,400 tons for sour varieties.

Although total cherry production for New York is now less than indicated on July 1, both this State and Michigan will still have the largest crops of record. Sour cherries in the Grand Traverse area of Michigan were about 80 percent harvested by August 1. In Pennsylvania, wet weather caused considerable damage to cherries.

In Washington, the sweet cherry crop is estimated to be 25,900 tons--5 percent more than last year. Prospective production of sour cherries in that State declined during July, particularly in western Washington. Harvest of sours was at a peak in Washington the last of July and is expected to be completed by the middle of August. The Oregon sweet cherry crop is of the same size as in 1941, but sour cherries 57 percent more than last year. California's sweet cherry crop was the second largest of record, exceeded only by the crop of 1939.

APRICOTS, FIGS, AND OLIVES: Production of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah is placed at 237,600 tons compared with 213,900 tons in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 250,200 tons. Production in each of these States is larger than that of last season. Harvesting of apricots in California was completed by the end of July except in very late maturing areas. Production in this State is estimated at 217,000 tons in 1942, compared with 198,000 tons in 1941 and the average of 239,400 tons.

Condition of California figs on August 1 was reported at 87 percent compared with 86 percent in 1941 and the 10-year average of 76 percent. The

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first crop of the Black Mission variety has been harvested. If present favorable conditions continue, good crops of all four main varieties are expected.

The August 1 condition of California olives was reported at 62 percent compared with 55 percent in 1941 and 55 percent for the 10-year average. Growing conditions during July were favorable for the development of this crop.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and FILBERTS: Production of walnuts in California and Oregon, estimated at 64,200 tons, is 8 percent smaller than the crop of 70,000 tons produced in 1941 but is 34 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 47,930 tons. In California, where the crop is placed at 60,000 tons in 1942, losses to date from weather and disease hazards have not been serious, although in some of the upstate counties considerable blight has been reported. Damage to the crop in these counties is believed to be offset by good prospects in some of the heavier producing areas. The Oregon crop, at 4,200 tons, is considerably below the record production of last year and reports indicate that damage has been heavy in some orchards because of blight.

A near-record crop of almonds is indicated in California by the August 1 condition. Production is placed at 19,900 tons compared with 6,000 tons in 1941 and the 10-year average of 13,800 tons. Considerable irregularity in prospects exists between orchards and localities but the nuts are well sized.

Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is more than three times as large as average but is 6 percent smaller than the crop of 1941. The crop is estimated at 5,430 tons in 1942 compared with the record production of 5,750 tons last year. The "set" of nuts in Oregon is somewhat irregular but total tonnage is expected to be only slightly less than that of 1941.

PECANS: The 1942 pecan crop, on the basis of the August 1 condition, is estimated at 88,888,000 pounds compared with 121,488,000 pounds in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 81,166,000 pounds. Indicated production of improved varieties is 46,861,000 pounds compared with 51,027,000 pounds last season and the 10-year average of 26,808,000 pounds. The prospective crop of seedling nuts is 40,027,000 pounds compared with 70,461,000 in 1941 and the 10-year average of 54,358,000 pounds. Indicated production in most of the States is below that of last year but is well above average except in Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Unusually light crops are in prospect in Oklahoma and Texas because of severe insect and disease damage. In Georgia, orchards have been well cared for. Present prospects in this State point to the largest crop of record. Growing conditions have been relatively favorable in other pecan producing States east of the Mississippi River and good crops are in prospect.

POTATOES: Growing conditions in July were generally favorable for potatoes and yield prospects increased even above the record level indicated a month ago. The August 1 condition of the growing crop and preliminary reports on the yield of the early crop indicate an average yield of 135.2 bushels this

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1942BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
August 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

year compared with 130.9 bushels in 1941, 132.0 bushels in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average yield of 112.6 bushels per acre. Total production of potatoes in the United States is placed at 376,175,000 bushels which is 6 percent above the 1941 production of 357,783,000 bushels and about 2 percent above the 10-year average.

Prospects in comparison with July 1 have shown marked improvement in the 5 central States of the surplus late group where, with very favorable weather and little apparent insect or disease injury to date, production increased nearly 12 percent. Other groups show only minor and largely offsetting changes from a month ago, but compared with 1941, production for all groups except the 3 eastern surplus late States is expected to be larger.

In the Aroostook area of Maine rainfall was excessive in some portions during the early part of the season but recently the weather has been hot and dry, checking the development of late blight and slowing vegetative growth. In New York reports indicate material damage from late blight in the Long Island area, particularly on the late crop of Green Mountains. The Idaho crop is late but in good condition. Water supplies are believed to be ample. Other western States report continuation of the generally favorable conditions of a month ago.

SWEETPOTATOES: On the basis of August 1 condition the 1942 sweetpotato crop is estimated at 67,523,000 bushels, which is 7 percent larger than the 63,384,000 bushels harvested in 1941, but 8 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average of 73,206,000 bushels. Yield is placed at 89 bushels per acre compared with 83 bushels in 1941 and the 10-year average of 83 bushels.

Due to dry weather in local areas sweetpotato prospects on August 1 were somewhat below those of July 1 in the South Atlantic and Gulf States except in South Carolina and Louisiana where there was some improvement and in Virginia and Mississippi where prospects remained unchanged. The New Jersey crop has improved considerably since July 1, while little change occurred in the prospects for production of sweetpotatoes in the South Central States.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

DAIRY PRODUCTION AUGUST 1, 1942

PASTURES

August 1 condition of pastures averaged the best for this date in 22 years. Wide-spread rains during the last two weeks of July, together with good reserve supplies of moisture carried over from earlier months, kept pastures growing well through a midsummer period severely affected by drought in many recent years. On August 1, pastures were supplying excellent feed for livestock, except in areas of the Southwest, the lower central Mississippi River Valley, and small sections of the Central Atlantic seaboard.

In the important northern dairy States from Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri eastward, pastures were markedly better than on August 1 a year ago. Condition figures in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri were up 20 points or more, and those for other States of this area except New Jersey were moderately higher. Above-normal July rainfall and additional precipitation since the beginning of August appear to assure good late summer pastures in most of the area. On the other hand, in Arkansas and Mississippi, where pasture condition dropped sharply since July 1 due to dry weather, and in Tennessee and Alabama, pastures were not so good as a year ago.

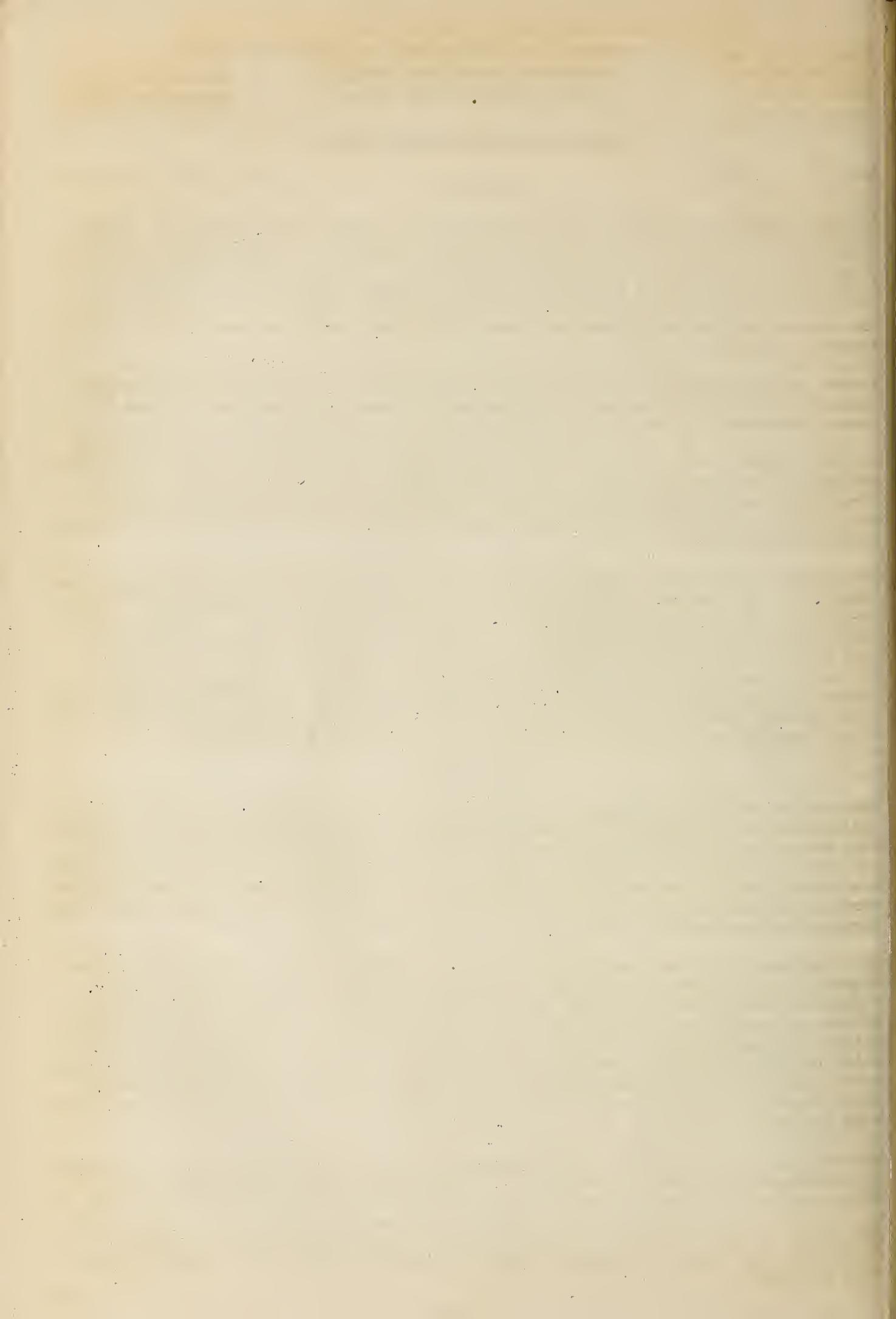
In the Great Plains area, August 1 pasture and range conditions were far better than average for the 1930-39 period. In most of the central and northern Plains States, especially South Dakota, conditions were better than a year ago. In Oklahoma, however, there was not much change, while in Texas both pasture and range conditions were below the unusually high figures reported for August 1, 1941. In New Mexico, Arizona and sections of adjacent States, ranges and pastures on August 1 showed effects of prolonged dry weather, but in sections where pastures are irrigated, water supplies were generally ample. In most of the northern Mountain and West Coast States, pastures and ranges were furnishing good grazing for livestock.

MILK PRODUCTION

Total milk production on American farms during July is estimated at 11.8 billion pounds--easily a record for that month and nearly 5 percent more than was produced in July last year. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the increase in production from a year earlier was due to an increase in milk cow numbers. Unusually good pastures, generally ample feed, and moderate temperatures effected a slight increase in milk production per cow. The July production, if equally distributed among the nation's population, would have supplied each person with 2.83 pounds, or 1.3 quarts of milk per day.

Milk production per cow declined less than usual during July in all sections of the country except the South, where some deterioration of pastures was noted. In the North Atlantic and North Central groups of States, August 1 production per cow was higher than that last year, but in other regions it averaged lower. In every major geographic area, however, the rate of production on August 1 was appreciably higher than the 10-year (1931-40) average for August 1, ranging from 6 percent above average in the South Central States to 16 percent higher in the West North Central States. Texas was the only important milk producing State with milk production per cow below average for August 1.

For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 16.0 pounds on August 1, or the highest figure ever reported for the date. This milk flow was nearly 2 percent above the 15.7 pounds produced per cow in these herds a year earlier, and was more than 12 percent greater than average for August 1. Of all the milk cows in these herds, 75.5 percent were in production compared with 76.3 percent on August 1 last year, and 75.3 percent, the 1931-40 average for the date.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1942

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION AUGUST 1, 1942

Hens and pullets on farms laid 4,092,000,000 eggs in July, a record high production for the month -- 14 percent above July last year and 28 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) average. A record high July production was reached in all parts of the country except the Western States, where the production was 10 percent less than the record of July 1931. The total egg production during the first 7 months of this year was also the largest of record for the period -- 16 percent larger than in the same period last year and 26 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production per layer during July set a new high peak for the month -- 13.9 eggs per layer compared with 13.8 eggs in July last year, the previous record high, and 12.7 eggs, the 10-year average. The production in farm flocks of 99.5 eggs per layer during the first 7 months of this year was a record high for the period, 2 percent more than during the same period last year and 11 percent above the 10-year average.

In farm flocks during July there was an average of 295,069,000 layers, the largest number of record for the month. This exceeds last July by 14 percent and the 10-year average by 17 percent. Increases above a year ago are shown in all parts of the country, ranging from 7 percent in the North Atlantic States to 19 percent in the South Central States.

The number of pullets not yet of laying age on August 1, available for later addition to the laying flock, was 11 percent larger than a year ago and 32 percent larger than on August 1, 1940, the low point of a 5-year record. The total number of chickens raised this year is estimated to be 10 percent more than last year. With increasing numbers the percentage increase of pullets retained for layers is generally less than the percentage increase of chickens raised, because culling is usually more drastic with a large than a small crop. Judging from the experience of past years, a 10 percent increase in chickens raised and a 11 percent increase in pullets not yet of laying age on August 1 would indicate an increase of from 6 to 8 percent in the number of layers on January 1, 1943 compared with a year earlier.

The preliminary hatchery report shows July hatchings 10 percent less than in July last year. For the 7 months, January to July inclusive, chick hatchings were 12 percent larger than the record made in 1941 for the same period. Eggs set in July were 1 percent less than the number set in July last year. Advance orders for chicks booked as of August 1 for future delivery indicate a good demand for commercial broiler chicks which make up practically all of the hatchery chicks produced after August 1.

The price of 29.5 cents per dozen received by farmers for eggs in mid-July was the highest for the month since 1920. A year ago they received 25.6 cents per dozen and the 10-year (1931-40) average is 16.8 cents. The percentage increase in egg prices during the month ending July 15 was less than the 10-year average. Chicken prices advanced slightly during the month ending July 15 to 18.7 cents and on that date were the highest for the month since 1929. A year ago the price was 16.8 cents and the 10-year average is 13.7 cents. Mid-July prices received for turkeys were the highest in 9 years of record, - 18.9 cents per pound live weight compared with 15.8 cents a year ago and 14.4 cents the 5-year (1936-40) average. The average cost of feed in a farm poultry ration at July 15 prices was 167.4 cents per 100 pounds, which is 22 percent higher than a year ago and 37 percent above the 10-year average, but 17 percent less than the cost of feed in 1937 when feed prices were high due to an accumulated shortage following the droughts of 1934 and 1936.

The egg-feed, chick-feed and turkey-feed ratios at July 15 prices were less favorable than a year ago. However the egg-feed ratio was more favorable than the 10-year average and the turkey-feed ratio more favorable than the 5-year average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1942BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
August 10, 1942
5:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CORN, ALL

OATS

BARLEY

Indicated Aug. 1, 1942; Indicated Aug. 1, 1942; Indicated Aug. 1, 1942

State : Yield per : Production : Yield per : Production : Yield per : Production
acre : acre : acre

	Bu.	Thous. bu.	Bu.	Thous. bu.	Bu.	Thous. bu.
Me.	41.0	738	39.0	4,056	30.0	150
N.H.	43.0	645	40.0	240	---	---
Vt.	40.0	2,760	35.0	1,715	29.0	145
Mass.	43.0	1,806	35.0	245	---	---
R.I.	41.0	328	32.0	32	---	---
Conn.	42.0	1,974	34.0	136	---	---
N.Y.	38.0	26,714	36.0	32,004	29.5	3,186
N.J.	42.0	7,896	33.0	1,518	30.0	270
Pa.	44.5	58,206	33.5	29,346	29.0	4,321
Ohio	50.0	167,500	42.5	52,700	27.0	1,512
Ind.	47.5	194,322	37.0	51,763	23.0	2,530
Ill.	47.5	331,282	40.0	143,360	23.5	3,645
Mich.	39.0	61,464	41.0	60,352	33.0	7,095
Wis.	37.0	89,096	39.0	91,221	30.5	15,586
Minn.	37.0	179,487	41.0	169,125	29.0	48,865
Iowa	53.0	516,856	41.0	220,334	26.0	5,356
Mo.	29.0	121,133	26.5	61,612	15.0	3,030
N.Dak.	19.0	20,596	34.0	61,668	27.0	57,078
S.Dak.	24.0	70,056	35.0	78,190	25.0	57,925
Nebr.	26.0	183,118	30.0	54,090	19.0	40,394
Kans.	24.0	65,688	25.5	43,936	13.0	17,147
Del.	31.0	4,247	29.0	116	31.0	186
Md.	36.0	16,380	32.0	1,120	29.0	2,610
Va.	26.5	35,245	28.0	3,218	26.0	2,080
W.Va.	31.0	13,051	24.0	1,848	25.5	357
N.C.	19.0	43,137	25.0	6,800	24.5	1,298
S.C.	14.5	23,244	21.5	12,534	---	---
Ga.	9.5	35,340	17.5	10,780	---	---
Fla.	11.0	8,294	14.0	168	---	---
Ky.	26.0	71,240	21.0	1,869	23.0	3,634
Tenn.	24.5	68,894	23.0	3,335	20.0	2,100
Ala.	12.5	39,662	20.0	4,580	---	---
Miss.	15.0	43,410	31.0	9,610	---	---
Ark.	14.0	29,470	28.0	8,596	16.0	192
La.	16.0	22,320	30.0	3,000	---	---
Okla.	17.0	32,742	19.0	23,940	17.0	10,625
Tex.	15.0	81,270	19.0	11,837	16.5	4,934
Mont.	18.0	3,708	38.0	19,646	30.0	11,220
Idaho	43.0	2,408	39.0	7,800	36.0	14,472
Wyo.	14.0	1,913	32.5	4,030	28.0	3,080
Colo.	16.0	16,283	30.5	5,398	22.0	16,500
N.Mex.	16.0	3,056	24.0	864	24.5	612
Ariz.	10.0	390	30.0	270	32.0	1,824
Utah	27.0	702	40.0	1,720	42.0	6,300
Nev.	31.0	124	40.0	240	39.0	858
Wash.	38.5	1,424	52.0	11,856	39.0	12,246
Oreg.	31.0	1,674	33.5	10,251	52.5	9,750
Calif.	33.0	2,343	33.0	5,412	29.0	43,819
U.S.	30.8	2,753,696	35.0	1,331,511	34.0	416,932

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1942Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
August 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

Preliminary 1942

Indicated Aug. 1, 1942

State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
N.Y.	27.5	7,508	Me.	28.0	44
N.J.	23.0	1,150	N.Y.	20.0	80
Pa.	19.0	15,466	Pa.	20.5	205
Ohio	21.0	36,540	Ohio	25.0	25
Ind.	12.5	15,062	Ind.	16.0	96
Ill.	13.5	14,054	Ill.	21.0	210
Mich.	23.0	15,594	Mich.	22.0	352
Wis.	21.0	756	Wis.	20.5	861
Minn.	22.0	3,520	Minn.	17.0	17,544
Iowa	23.5	4,348	Iowa	15.0	240
Mo.	13.0	9,937	N.Dak.	18.5	104,710
S.Dak.	20.0	3,620	S.Dak.	15.5	33,248
Nebr.	24.0	68,568	Nebr.	13.5	1,134
Kans.	18.5	196,063	Kans.	9.5	114
Del.	21.0	1,231	Mont.	19.0	37,316
Md.	20.0	6,140	Idaho	29.5	7,493
Va.	16.0	7,568	Wyo.	15.5	1,286
W.Va.	15.5	1,504	Colo.	16.0	2,672
N.C.	15.5	7,657	N.Mex.	13.0	299
S.C.	11.5	3,335	Utah	31.0	1,860
Ga.	10.5	2,530	Nev.	27.0	405
Ky.	14.0	5,404	Wash.	22.0	6,314
Tenn.	14.5	5,162	Oreg.	22.0	2,530
Ala.	13.0	143	U.S.	18.2	219,038
Ark.	11.0	286			
Okla.	16.0	61,792			
Tex.	16.0	47,280			
Mont.	25.0	33,800			
Idaho	25.0	13,975			
Wyo.	24.0	3,528			
Colo.	21.0	22,008			
N.Mex.	14.5	3,610			
Ariz.	22.0	462			
Utah	20.0	3,120			
Nev.	29.0	116			
Wash.	31.0	45,477			
Oreg.	28.0	17,276			
Calif.	19.0	12,003			
U.S.	19.2	697,708			

DURUM WHEAT

Year	Winter	Spring	White	(Winter & Spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	Thousand bushels
Avg. 1930-39	311,785	206,382	111,749	28,845	88,746
1941	394,336	211,931	205,955	42,942	90,773
1942 2/	471,832	164,993	200,468	39,370	78,509
					955,172

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated Aug. 1, 1942.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

August 1, 1942

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BUCKWHEAT

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		Indi- cated	Indi- cated
	Harvested	For	harvest	Average	Yield	Production		
1930-31	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
thousand acres								
Mo.	11	7	6	17.0	15.0	19.0	192	105
Vt.	2	1	1	20.5	17.0	19.0	41	17
N.Y.	147	106	122	17.2	19.0	18.0	2,515	2,014
Pa.	140	112	104	17.6	20.0	19.5	2,461	2,240
Ohio	20	9	8	16.6	17.5	17.0	330	158
Ind.	15	6	6	13.7	12.5	14.0	205	75
Ill.	6	2	6	14.6	15.0	16.5	96	30
Mich.	19	18	25	12.1	14.5	17.0	230	261
Wis.	15	15	17	11.1	14.5	14.0	165	218
Minn.	21	22	25	9.4	11.5	13.0	193	253
Iowa	5	2	2	12.6	16.0	15.0	69	32
Mo.	1	1	1	10.1	9.0	11.0	10	9
N.Dak.	6	2	4	6.1	14.0	13.0	40	28
S.Dak.	4	1	1	6.8	8.0	12.0	29	8
Md.	6	5	6	19.2	20.0	21.0	109	100
Va.	14	9	8	12.8	16.0	15.0	174	144
W.Va.	19	13	12	16.9	19.5	19.0	313	254
N.C.	4	4	4	14.1	16.5	16.5	56	66
Ky.	2	2	2	9.8	14.0	11.0	20	22
Tenn.	2	2	2	12.0	15.0	13.5	24	30
U.S.	460	339	362	16.0	17.9	17.6	7,315	6,070
								6,358

GRAIN SORGHUMS, ALL

Mo.	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		Indi- cated	Indi- cated
	Harvested	For	harvest	Average	Yield	Production		
214	198	228	11.9	18.0	19.0	2,530	3,564	4,332
—	441	419	—	9.5	10.0	—	4,190	4,190
175	366	194	10.2	15.0	14.0	1,733	5,490	2,716
1,323	1,415	1,274	9.2	17.0	16.0	11,968	24,055	20,384
72	50	50	9.4	15.0	12.0	679	750	600
1,421	1,153	1,222	8.4	11.5	11.5	12,015	13,260	14,053
3,547	4,196	4,322	12.5	19.0	16.0	44,854	79,724	69,152
253	459	381	7.9	12.5	12.0	2,064	5,733	4,572
320	371	378	10.2	22.5	14.0	3,396	8,348	5,292
36	59	48	27.6	31.0	28.0	990	1,829	1,344
113	195	150	22.0	36.0	31.0	3,518	7,020	4,650
7,564	8,903	8,666	11.0	17.3	15.1	84,253	153,963	131,285

BROOMCORN

Ill.	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		Indi- cated	Indi- cated
	Harvested	For	harvest	Average	Yield	Production		
38	26	20	495	600	500	9,460	7,800	5,000
32	19	14	186	325	375	3,130	3,100	2,600
132	60	60	231	340	365	15,050	10,200	11,000
25	23	21	288	380	300	3,630	4,400	3,200
49	67	60	180	300	300	4,540	10,000	9,000
47	56	37	226	400	300	5,380	11,200	5,600
524	251	212	255.2	372.2	342.2	41,260	46,700	36,400

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

RYE

Preliminary 1942 Preliminary 1942

State	Yield_per_acre:	Production	State	Yield_per_acre:	Production
	Bushels	Thousand_bushels		Bushels	Thousand_bu.
N.Y.	18.5	352	Va.	12.5	500
N.J.	18.5	314	W.Va.	12.5	75
Pa.	14.5	841	N.C.	10.0	450
Ohio	17.0	1,700	S.C.	8.5	264
Ind.	12.5	1,800	Ga.	7.0	161
Ill.	11.5	678	Ky.	12.5	275
Mich.	15.0	1,155	Tenn.	9.5	428
Wis.	13.5	1,768	Okla.	9.5	1,387
Minn.	18.0	4,572	Texas	12.0	300
Iowa	18.0	486	Mont.	15.5	744
Mo.	11.0	528	Idaho	15.0	105
N.Dak.	17.5	16,170	Wyo.	14.0	308
S.Dak.	18.0	14,454	Colo.	12.5	1,225
Nebr.	13.5	5,872	Utah	12.0	48
Kans.	11.5	1,162	Wash.	14.0	532
Del.	13.5	135	Oreg.	15.0	495
Md.	14.0	238	Calif.	13.0	143
			U.S.	15.4	59,665

FLAXSEED

Indicated 1942 Indicated 1942

State	Yield_per_acre:	Production	State	Yield_per_acre:	Production
	Bushels	Thousand_bushels		Bushels	Thousand_bu.
Ill.	15.0	135	Kans.	8.0	1,776
Mich.	11.0	88	Okla.	7.5	225
Wis.	13.0	130	Texas	11.5	288
Minn.	10.0	17,260	Mont.	8.5	2,890
Iowa	13.0	3,289	Idaho	7.0	28
Mo.	7.5	45	Ariz.	22.0	352
N.Dak.	6.5	8,008	Wash.	14.0	28
S.Dak.	10.0	3,490	Oreg.	12.0	24
Nebr.	9.5	38	Calif.	18.0	3,636
			U.S.	2.4	41,730

SUGAR BEETS

Short_tons Thous._short_tons Short_tons Thous._short_tons

	Short_tons	Thous._short_tons		Short_tons	Thous._short_tons
Ohio	11.0	528	Wyo.	14.0	644
Mich.	9.0	1,107	Colo.	13.5	2,498
Nebr.	14.0	1,078	Utah	14.0	672
Mont.	12.5	950	Calif.	16.0	2,848
Idaho	14.0	1,120	Other States	11.2	1,522
			U.S.	13.1	12,967

RICE

Indicated 1942 Stocks_on_farms Aug. 1 17

State	Yield_per_acre:	Production	Average	1941	1942
	acres	1930-39			

	Bushels	Thousand_bushels		Thousand_bushels
Ark.	50.0	13,400	55	19
La.	43.0	27,047	93	56
Texas	54.0	22,464	1	83
Calif.	68.0	11,424		54
U.S.	50.2	74,335	149	158
1/ 3 States only				85

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SUGARCANE for Sugar

For Sugar

STATE	Yield of cane per acre		Production			
	Average	1941	Indicated	Average	1941	Indicated
1930-39	18.1	18.6	22.4	3,842	3,978	5,586
1942				520	948	1,135
Total	18.1	18.6	22.4	4,362	4,926	6,721

Short tons

Thousand short tons

Louisiana	17.1	17.0	21.0	3,842	3,978	5,586
Florida	31.8	30.6	33.0	520	948	1,135
Total	18.1	18.6	22.4	4,362	4,926	6,721

For Seed

Louisiana	17.0	17.0	21.0	345	510	630
Florida	33.5	37.1	40.0	22	26	28
Total	17.5	17.5	21.4	367	536	658

For Sugar and Seed

Louisiana	17.1	17.0	21.0	4,187	4,488	6,216
Florida	31.9	30.7	33.1	542	974	1,163
Total	18.0	18.5	22.3	4,729	5,462	7,379

MAPLE SUGAR AND SIRUP - TOTAL 10 STATES 1/

Year	Equivalent		:		Total	
	Trees	lent	Sugar	Sirup	equiva-	lent.
	Tapped	sugar	Made 3/	Made 3/	lent.	sugar 3/
1,000 trees	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 gal.	1,000 lb.		

1929	12,951	1.56	1,362	2,362	20,258
1930	13,158	2.42	2,134	3,712	31,830
1931	12,092	1.60	1,342	2,247	19,318
1932	12,064	1.74	1,277	2,471	21,045
1933	12,009	1.57	1,051	2,218	18,795
1934	12,099	1.70	1,044	2,444	20,596
1935	12,341	2.33	1,241	3,432	28,697
1936	11,500	1.73	721	2,401	19,929
1937	11,339	1.83	779	2,497	20,755
1938	11,380	2.01	705	2,770	22,865
1939	10,313	1.99	366	2,515	20,486
1940	9,957	2.13	434	2,597	21,210
1941	9,785	1.67	387	1,997	16,363
1942	9,812	2.44	654	2,905	23,894

1/ 1929-40 revised. Estimates by years and States available upon request.

2/ Assuming that 1 gallon of sirup is equivalent to 8 pounds of sugar.

3/ Does not include varying quantities of sugar and sirup produced on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

Acreage 1/ : Yield per acre : Production

State	Harvested		For		Production	
	2/Average:	2/	2/	2/	Indicated	2/
	2/	2/	2/	2/	1930-39:	1941
1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942	1941

Thousand acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
----------------	--	--------	--	-----------------	--

Va.	140	134	160	1,042	1,265	1,250	146,390	169,510	200,000
N. C.	232	229	310	1,062	1,160	1,190	246,869	265,640	368,900
Tenn.	11	7	11	676	775	725	7,390	5,425	7,975
Total (Va-N.C. area)	383	370	481	1,044	1,191	1,199	400,648	440,575	576,875
S. C.	14	17	70	666	510	680	8,962	8,670	47,600
Ga.	506	650	1,230	654	750	650	330,416	487,500	799,500
Fla.	64	87	175	558	710	630	35,702	61,770	110,250
Ala.	252	315	660	630	800	700	160,606	252,000	462,000
Miss.	28	27	75	512	520	510	14,458	14,040	38,250
Total (S.E. area)	862	1,096	2,210	636	752	660	550,144	823,980	1,457,600
Ark.	20	19	72	435	375	340	8,570	7,125	24,480
La.	11	9	45	434	325	380	4,804	2,925	17,100
Okla.	37	88	305	462	525	550	16,814	46,200	167,750
Tex.	191	332	1,060	463	470	525	86,458	156,040	556,500
Total (S.W. area)	259	448	1,482	459	474	517	116,646	212,290	765,250
U. S.	1,504	1,914	4,173	708.2	771.6	671.1	1,067,438	1,476,845	2,800,305
1/ Equivalent solid acreage.			27	Revised.					shd

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1942BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
August 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TAME HAY

ALFALFA HAY 1/

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

Indicated Aug. 1, 1942 Indicated Aug. 1, 1942 Indicated Aug. 1, 1942

State : Yield per : Production : Yield per : Production : Yield per : Production
acre acre acre acre acre acre

	Tons	Thous. tons	Tons	Thous. tons	Tons	Thous. tons
Me.	1.00	843	1.70	12	1.10	475
N.H.	1.20	426	2.25	9	1.35	232
Vt.	1.35	1,211	2.40	43	1.45	776
Mass.	1.50	506	2.45	32	1.65	348
R.I.	1.30	43	2.40	2	1.45	22
Conn.	1.50	402	2.80	62	1.60	187
N.Y.	1.50	5,889	2.10	1,025	1.50	4,006
N.J.	1.60	371	2.20	143	1.35	146
Pa.	1.45	3,363	2.05	592	1.40	2,551
Ohio	1.50	3,568	2.10	1,071	1.35	2,037
Ind.	1.40	2,547	1.90	978	1.20	984
Ill.	1.45	4,011	2.35	1,424	1.50	1,459
Mich.	1.50	3,822	1.70	2,202	1.30	1,353
Wis.	1.95	7,492	2.55	3,073	1.70	4,005
Minn.	1.75	5,553	2.15	3,042	1.50	1,335
Iowa	1.80	6,394	2.60	2,915	1.40	2,713
Mo.	1.20	3,846	2.50	823	1.05	868
N.Dak.	1.50	1,431	1.70	264	1.50	8
S.Dak.	1.30	812	1.50	348	1.20	12
Nebr.	1.75	1,755	1.90	1,357	1.30	8
Kans.	1.85	1,739	2.10	1,340	1.25	75
Del.	1.20	83	2.50	9	1.10	34
Md.	1.25	519	2.10	84	1.15	317
Va.	1.05	1,364	2.10	110	1.10	397
W. Va.	1.20	875	2.20	103	1.20	427
N.C.	.95	1,148	2.10	17	1.05	60
S.C.	.80	558	1.60	3	--	--
Ga.	.55	870	1.90	10	.90	4
Fla.	.60	101	--	--	--	--
Ky.	1.25	1,990	1.90	380	1.15	342
Tenn.	1.00	1,906	1.95	183	1.05	158
Ala.	.70	720	1.50	6	.75	4
Miss.	1.15	1,088	2.20	136	1.00	7
Ark.	1.05	1,407	2.20	189	1.10	16
La.	1.25	449	2.10	59	1.10	13
Oklahoma	1.40	1,235	2.05	611	--	--
Tex.	1.15	1,617	2.45	321	--	--
Mont.	1.70	2,043	1.95	1,330	1.80	331
Idaho	2.15	2,144	2.35	1,833	1.45	196
Wyo.	1.45	813	1.70	573	1.30	127
Colo.	1.75	1,810	2.05	1,326	1.50	248
N. Mex.	2.15	413	2.55	339	1.30	10
Ariz.	2.35	590	2.55	462	--	--
Utah	2.05	1,037	2.15	963	1.70	36
Nev.	2.20	418	2.50	350	1.50	34
Wash.	2.10	1,922	2.60	858	2.15	426
Oreg.	2.00	1,620	2.60	749	1.85	185
Calif.	2.91	4,796	4.15	3,399	1.95	72
U. S.	1.49	89,360	2.87	35,165	1.41	27,044

1/ Included in tame hay; clover and timothy hay excludes sweetclover and m
lespedeza.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washin

August 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

	WILD HAY		PASTURE		SOYBEANS		COWPEAS	
State	Yield per acre	Production	Average: 1930-39	1942	Average: 1930-39	1941	Condition Aug. 1: 1942	Condition Aug. 1: 1941
	Tons	Thous. tons	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent	
Me.	1.00	7	82	93	--	--	--	
N.H.	1.00	9	78	89	--	--	--	
Vt.	1.05	14	82	85	--	--	--	
Mass.	1.00	11	75	92	--	--	--	
R.I.	.85	1	72	83	--	--	--	
Conn.	1.10	9	76	94	--	--	--	
N.Y.	1.00	55	68	86	77	80	84	
N.J.	1.25	19	68	74	84	92	88	
Pa.	1.00	16	68	88	81	87	90	
Ohio	.90	4	66	83	76	88	89	
Ind.	1.00	6	63	86	76	87	89	
Ill.	.95	28	64	92	76	90	84	
Mich.	.85	19	60	88	77	82	89	
Wis.	1.20	187	61	92	78	87	89	
Minn.	1.15	1,557	61	90	--	86	86	
Iowa	1.20	139	65	97	83	94	96	
Mo.	1.20	180	56	90	70	82	78	
N.Dak.	1.05	1,894	51	96	--	--	--	
S.Dak.	.80	1,817	45	96	--	--	--	
Nebr.	.90	2,347	54	86	--	78	83	
Kans.	1.15	685	51	89	66	79	80	
Del.	1.00	1	71	73	86	95	92	
Md.	.90	3	68	82	82	88	87	
Va.	.90	14	74	88	78	85	84	
W.Va.	1.00	26	71	90	77	89	91	
N.C.	1.15	20	76	86	81	87	78	
S.C.	.90	6	69	81	72	72	79	
Ga.	.90	20	72	78	72	79	76	
Fla.	.70	3	80	87	--	--	77	
Ky.	1.00	25	69	87	77	89	86	
Tenn.	.85	32	71	72	75	81	80	
Ala.	.75	29	74	76	74	84	70	
Miss.	.90	52	74	70	76	83	82	
Ark.	1.00	156	64	66	72	81	73	
La.	1.35	31	74	85	79	84	83	
Okla.	1.20	539	52	81	64	73	74	
Tex.	1.10	216	64	82	--	72	73	
Mont.	1.05	700	60	101	--	--	--	
Idaho	1.15	162	77	91	--	--	--	
Wyo.	1.00	456	67	91	--	--	--	
Colo.	1.05	412	62	92	--	--	--	
N.Mex.	.85	17	65	75	--	--	--	
Ariz.	.80	4	80	71	--	--	--	
Utah	1.20	85	68	76	--	--	--	
Nev.	1.10	243	80	94	--	--	--	
Wash.	1.30	60	73	95	--	--	--	
Oreg.	1.05	237	75	93	--	--	--	
Calif.	1.45	262	73	85	--	--	--	
U.S.	1.00	12,820	64	87	76	88	86	
					72	78	76	

110

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.
Flue-cured:		Air-cured (dark):		
Virginia	11	840	68,880	Indiana
North Carolina	11	870	187,920	Kentucky
Total old belt	11	862	256,800	Tennessee
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	985	262,010	Total One Sucker
North Carolina	13	1,100	63,800	Total Green River (Ky.)
South Carolina	13	1,050	94,500	Virginia Sun-cured
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,070	158,300	Total air-cured (dark)
Georgia	14	850	59,500	Cigar filler:
Florida	14	850	11,900	Pennsylvania Seedleaf
Alabama	14	800	160	Miami Valley (Ohio)
Total Georgia and Florida Belt	14	850	71,560	Georgia
Total Flue-cured:	11-14	940	748,670	Florida
Fire-cured:				Total Georgia and Florida Sun-grown
Virginia	21	875	12,425	45
Kentucky	22	900	13,950	Total cigar filler
Tennessee	22	925	26,825	45
Total Hopkinsville and Clarksville	22	916	40,775	Cigar binder:
Kentucky	23	900	13,950	Massachusetts
Tennessee	23	900	3,240	Connecticut
Total Paducah	23	900	17,190	Total Connecticut Valley
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	875	175	Massachusetts
Total fire-cured	24	875	175	Connecticut
Total fire-cured	21-24	905	70,565	Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed
Air-cured (light):				52
Ohio	31	925	11,378	52
Indiana	31	975	9,555	1,725
Missouri	31	1,000	5,500	1,600
Kansas	31	900	360	1,720
Virginia	31	1,100	10,120	1,300
West Virginia	31	900	2,970	1,480
North Carolina	31	1,100	7,480	1,369
Kentucky	31	950	239,400	1,780
Tennessee	31	1,030	58,710	14,300
Alabama	31	750	75	14,420
Total Burley	31	970	345,548	800
Southern Maryland	32	780	32,370	5,670
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	950	377,918	6,470
				630
				3,150
				3,780
				10,250
				133,557
				1,361,155
United States	All			1,361,155

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1942BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
August 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO

Ind. Aug. 1, 1942			Ind. Aug. 1, 1942			Ind. Aug. 1, 1942		
State	Yield	Production	State	Yield	Production	State	Yield	Production
per acre	Lb.	Thous. lb.	per acre	Lb.	Thous. lb.	per acre	Lb.	Thous. lb.
Mass.	1,663	9,643	Minn.	1,200	720	S. C.	1,050	94,500
Conn.	1,416	22,094	Mo.	1,000	5,500	Ga.	852	60,350
N. Y.	1,300	1,300	Kans.	900	360	Fla.	893	15,710
Pa.	1,575	55,132	Md.	780	32,370	Ky.	943	291,475
Ohio	994	22,666	Va.	867	93,805	Tenn.	990	92,480
Ind.	972	9,915	W. Va.	900	2,970	Ala.	783	235
Wis.	1,415	28,720	N. C.	953	521,210	U. S.	973	1,361,155

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

Indicated August 1, 1942			Indicated August 1, 1942		
State	Yield	Production	State	Yield	Production
per acre	Lb.	Thous. bags 2/	per acre	Lb.	Thous. bags 2/
Me.	1,050	105	Wyo.	1,400	1,176
Vt.	630	19	Colo.	650	2,086
N. Y.	900	1,413	N. Mex.	350	878
Mich.	875	6,160	Ariz.	400	56
Wis.	600	36	Utah	500	70
Minn.	500	25	Wash.	1,300	78
Nebr.	1,650	594	Oreg.	1,200	36
Kans.	350	4	Calif.	1,247	5,376
Mont.	1,350	338			
Idaho	1,450	2,146	U. S.	928.2	20,596

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

Indicated August 1, 1942			Indicated August 1, 1942		
State	Yield	Production	State	Yield	Production
per acre	Lb.	Thous. bags 2/	per acre	Lb.	Thous. bags 2/
Mich.	850	42	Colo.	1,000	230
Wis.	840	76	Wash.	1,560	3,853
Mont.	1,200	480	Oreg.	1,920	3/ 461
Idaho	1,440	1,886	U. S.	1,467	7,028

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds.

3/ Acres for harvest increased since July to 24,000 acres because of canning peas which have matured and are being harvested as dry peas.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre	Production 1/
Average	1941	Ind.
1930-39	1942	1930-39
	Pounds	Thousand pounds

Wash.	1,771	1,850	1,840	7,767	13,320	13,984
Oreg.	937	840	700	18,236	16,800	13,860
Calif.	1,528	1,350	1,450	8,781	10,260	11,310
U. S.	1,171	1,160	1,112	34,784	40,380	39,154

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	: Ind. Aug. 1, 1942: GROUP : Yield : Production :: AND : per acre: tion :: STATE	STATE	: Ind. Aug. 1, 1942 : Yield : Production : per acre: tion	
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES	Bu. Thous. bu.	Bu. Thous. bu.		
<u>1. GROUP 1: 180.3</u>				
Maine	270 44,550	Illinois	95 3,515	
New York	147 38,077	Iowa	116 6,728	
Pennsylvania	127 20,066	5 Central	108.3 29,446	
3 Eastern	180.3 92,693	New Mexico	75 333	
Michigan	110 20,020	Arizona	225 562	
Wisconsin	85 13,600	2 Southwestern	128.6 900	
Minnesota	100 21,500	TOTAL 12	112.0 59,928	
North Dakota	110 16,060	30 LATE STATES	145.8 294,109	
South Dakota	90 2,880	<u>INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:</u>		
5 Central	100.3 24,060	New Jersey	176 10,560	
Nebraska	135 9,990	Delaware	90 351	
Montana	117 1,638	Maryland	110 2,200	
Idaho	240 31,680	Virginia	103 7,519	
Wyoming	175 2,450	Kentucky	89 4,450	
Colorado	185 12,395	Missouri	106 4,240	
Utah	170 2,074	Kansas	90 2,160	
Nevada	170 391	TOTAL 7	116.2 31,480	
Washington	210 8,610	37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	142.3 325,589	
Oregon	200 7,400	<u>EARLY POTATO STATES:</u>		
California 2/	300 10,800	North Carolina	104 8,632	
10 Western	203.6 87,423	South Carolina	111 3,108	
TOTAL 18	151.4 254,181	Georgia	65 1,820	
<u>OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:</u>				
New Hampshire	160 1,136	Florida	145 4,350	
Vermont	140 1,680	Tennessee	79 3,397	
Massachusetts	150 2,850	Alabama	75 3,900	
Rhode Island	200 1,000	Mississippi	72 1,944	
Connecticut	180 2,916	Arkansas	76 3,420	
5 New England	161.6 9,582	Louisiana	58 2,668	
West Virginia	110 3,960	Oklahoma	69 2,277	
Ohio	107 9,523	Texas	92 5,520	
Indiana	110 5,720	California 3/	330 11,550	
		TOTAL 12	103.1 52,586	
		TOTAL U. S.	135.2 378,175	

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late. 2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop. 3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	: Indicated Aug. 1, 1942:	State	: Indicated Aug. 1, 1942
State	: Yield : Production ::	State	: Yield : Production ::
per acre:	i: per acre:	per acre:	i: per acre:
Bu.	Thous. bu.	Bu.	Thous. bu.
New Jersey	130 2,080	Florida	68 1,292
Indiana	120 360	Kentucky	90 1,440
Illinois	100 300	Tennessee	85 3,740
Iowa	115 230	Alabama	80 7,520
Missouri	95 855	Mississippi	90 6,570
Kansas	125 375	Arkansas	75 1,875
Delaware	140 420	Louisiana	75 6,150
Maryland	160 1,440	Oklahoma	80 1,040
Virginia	125 4,000	Texas	80 4,800
North Carolina	103 7,416	California	120 1,440
South Carolina	100 6,200	U. S.	89.2 67,523
Georgia	76 7,980		

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1942

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

GRAPES

AREA AND STATE	Production 2/	Average :	Ind.	STATE	1942	Indicated production
		1934-39	1941	1942	1942	Tons
		Thous. bu.				
Eastern States:						
North Atlantic:						
Maine	538	607	678	Me.		30
New Hampshire	700	659	918	N.H.		50
Vermont	508	664	595	Vt.		40
Massachusetts	2,488	2,428	3,320	Mass.		370
Rhode Island	270	250	257	R.I.		160
Connecticut	1,357	1,412	1,987	Conn.		1,070
New York	16,183	16,302	15,500	N.Y.		60,700
New Jersey	3,404	2,632	3,160	N.J.		2,800
Pennsylvania	9,090	8,643	10,159	Pa.		19,800
Total N. Atl.	34,532	33,657	36,574	Ohio		24,400
				Ind.		2,800
South Atlantic:				Ill.		4,200
Delaware	1,156	913	951	Mich.		34,000
Maryland	1,911	1,905	1,911	Wis.		540
Virginia	11,085	11,800	13,359	Minn.		230
West Virginia	4,317	4,288	4,818	Iowa		3,300
North Carolina	1,009	1,505	1,222	Mo.		7,900
Georgia	418	525	396	Nebr.		1,800
Total S. Atl.	19,896	20,936	22,657	Kans.		2,800
Total Eastern States	54,435	54,593	59,231	Del.		1,100
Central States:				Md.		280
North Central:				Va.		1,900
Ohio	4,998	6,000	6,048	W.Va.		1,300
Indiana	1,576	2,230	1,296	N.C.		6,600
Illinois	3,071	3,410	3,024	S.C.		1,410
Michigan	7,899	8,000	8,728	Ga.		2,080
Wisconsin	610	810	528	Fla.		620
Minnesota	208	220	208	Ky.		1,850
Iowa	303	74	273	Tenn.		2,520
Missouri	1,501	1,504	1,140	Ala.		1,320
Nebraska	338	34	60	Miss.		240
Kansas	794	406	689	Ark.		8,100
Total N. Cent.	21,297	22,688	21,994	La.		30
South Central:				Okla.		3,300
Kentucky	264	519	207	Tex.		2,100
Tennessee	317	527	312	Idaho		450
Arkansas	771	964	622	Colo.		460
Total S. Cent.	1,352	2,010	1,191	N.Mex.		1,040
Total Central States	22,649	24,698	23,185	Ariz.		680
Western States:				Utah		640
Montana	361	382	288	Nev.		160
Idaho	3,650	2,442	1,643	Wash.		15,000
Colorado	1,553	1,510	1,155	Oreg.		1,900
New Mexico	719	756	645	Calif., all		2,342,000
Utah	388	472	397	Wine varieties		544,000
Washington	28,758	27,000	27,216	Raisin varieties		1,361,000
Oregon	3,414	2,471	2,812	Table varieties		437,000
California	7,872	7,735	5,643	U.S.		2,564,070
Total Western States	46,715	42,768	39,799			
Total 36 States	123,798	122,059	122,215			

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ 1934-41 revised. Estimates by years available upon request. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1942BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
August 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEACHES

State	Ind. Aug. 1, 1942	State	Ind. Aug. 1, 1942	State	Ind. Aug. 1, 1942
	: production		: production		: production
	Thous. bu.		Thous. bu.		Thous. bu.
N.H.	18	::Del.	415	::Tex.	1,610
Mass.	44	::Md.	510	::Idaho	202
R.I.	17	::Va.	1,909	::Colo.	1,404
Conn.	141	::W.Va.	570	::N.Mex.	104
N.Y.	1,685	::N.C.	2,499	::Ariz.	56
N.J.	1,140	::S.C.	3,800	::Utah	350
Pa.	1,823	::Ga.	6,177	::Nev.	3
Ohio	768	::Fla.	123	::Wash.	2,116
Ind.	120	::Ky.	220	::Oreg.	483
Ill.	1,025	::Tenn.	539	::Calif., all	27,585
Mich.	2,150	::Ala.	1,682	::Clingstone 1/	17,793
Iowa	28	::Miss.	991	::Freestone	9,792
Mo.	710	::Ark.	2,378	::U.S.	66,320
Nebr.	27	::La.	312		
Kans.	68	::Okla.	519		1/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Ind. Aug. 1, 1942	State	Ind. Aug. 1, 1942	State	Ind. Aug. 1, 1942
	: production		: production		: production
	Thous. bu.		Thous. bu.		Thous. bu.
Me.	10	::Del.	6	::Colo.	143
N.H.	11	::Md.	57	::N.Mex.	51
Vt.	4	::Va.	521	::Ariz.	11
Mass.	54	::W.Va.	145	::Utah	97
R.I.	5	::N.C.	458	::Nev.	3
Conn.	85	::S.C.	178	::Wash., all	6,662
N.Y.	1,183	::Ga.	502	::Bartlett	5,063
N.J.	66	::Fla.	189	::Other	1,599
Pa.	466	::Ky.	260	::Oreg., all	4,352
Ohio	412	::Tenn.	375	::Bartlett	1,824
Ind.	204	::Ala.	410	::Other	2,528
Ill.	432	::Miss.	531	::Calif., all	8,167
Mich.	1,280	::Ark.	202	::Bartlett	7,334
Iowa	75	::La.	230	::Other	833
Mo.	400	::Okla.	227		
Nebr.	27	::Tex.	475	::U. S.	29,158
Kans.	144	::Idaho	48		

CHERRIES

State	All	Sweet	Sour	State	All	Sweet	Sour
	: varieties	: varieties	: varieties		: varieties	: varieties	: varieties
	Tons				Tons		
N.Y.	29,800	2,800	27,000	::Colo.	3,050	220	2,830
Pa.	9,300	1,900	7,400	::Utah	3,300	2,200	1,100
Ohio	5,080	1,030	4,050	::Wash.	31,700	25,900	5,800
Mich.	53,600	3,900	49,700	::Oreg.	21,100	18,900	2,200
Wis.	8,800	--	8,800	::Calif.	32,300	32,300	--
Mont.	300	110	190				
Idaho	1,810	1,400	410	::12 States	200,140	90,660	109,480

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PRUNES USED FRESH,
CANNED AND DRIED ^{1/}

State	Average 1930-39 ^{2/}	1941 ^{2/}
		Tons
		Fresh Basis
USED FRESH:		
Washington	13,680	10,600
Oregon	16,680	13,800
CANNED: ^{3/}		
Washington	5,120	9,300
Oregon	16,260	29,600
DRIED:		Dry Basis ^{4/}
Washington	2,940	400
Oregon	21,780	6,500

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Indicated 1942 production	Tons Fresh Basis
PLUMS:		
Michigan		5,700
California		79,000
PRUNES:		
Idaho		12,500
Washington, all		24,700
Eastern Washington		15,800
Western Washington		8,900
Oregon, all		79,900
Eastern Oregon		16,400
Western Oregon		63,500
California		Dry Basis ^{5/} 169,000

^{1/} These estimates include quantities sold and used on the farm for household consumption.

Estimates for the 1942 season for Washington and Oregon will be published October 9.

^{2/} 1930-41 revised. Estimates by years available upon request.

^{3/} Includes small quantities for cold packing.

^{4/} The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

^{5/} In California, the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition Average 1930-39	August 1 1941	Production ^{1/} Average 1930-39	Indicated 1942 Tons
	Percent			
APRICOTS:				
California	63	59	63	239,400
Washington	^{2/3/} 70	81	85	8,500
Utah	--	--	40	2,300
3 States	--	60	63	250,200
				213,900
FIGS:				237,600
California Dried Not dried)	76	86	87	^{4/} 23,160 8,890
OLIVES:				^{4/} 33,500 19,000
California	55	55	62	24,500
ALMONDS:				55,000
California	61	29	69	13,800
WALNUTS:				6,000
California	76	81	82	44,730
Oregon	^{2/} 71	83	54	3,200
2 States	--	81	79	47,930
FILBERTS:				70,000
Oregon	^{2/} 79	87	79	1,355
Washington	^{2/} 72	85	78	2/ 242
2 States	--	87	79	1,573
AVOCADOS:				5,750
Florida	65	56	49	1,494
				1,250
				Boxes ^{5/}

PINEAPPLES:

Florida ^{3/74} ^{3/64} ^{3/73} 14,550 12,000

^{1/} 1930-41 revised. Estimates by years available upon request. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

^{2/} Short-time average.

^{3/} Production in percentage of a full crop.

^{4/} Dry basis.

^{5/} Boxes of approximately 70 pounds, net weight.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1942

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition August 1 1/			Crop and State	Condition August 1 1/		
	Average:	1930-39:	1941:		Average:	1930-39:	1941:
	Percent			Percent			
ORANGES:				GRAPEFRUIT:			
California, all	74	75	74	Florida, all	65	48	69
Valencias	76	76	74	Seedless	--	54	70
Navels & Misc.	72	74	74	Other	--	43	68
Florida, all	74	59	74	Texas	58	56	67
Early and Midseason	--	59	74	Arizona	79	77	52
Valencias	--	59	73	California	76	81	77
Tangerines	63	37	74	4 States	65	55	67
Satsumas	56	52	70	LEMONS:			
Texas	63	71	72	California 3/	73	76	75
Arizona	77	68	73	LIMES:			
Alabama	2/ 59	40	81	Florida	71	68	70
Mississippi	2/ 57	5	5				
Louisiana	2/ 82	55	90				
7 States	74	68	74				

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about September 1. Indicated production for the 1942-43 season will be issued in October.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ Revised forecast of production of California lemons (from bloom of 1941) now indicates a crop of 12,006,000 boxes compared with 17,099,000 boxes for the 1940-41 season.

PECANS

State	All varieties			Indicated	
	Production 1/		1941		
	Average	1930-39			
Thousand pounds					
Illinois	320		887	681	
Missouri	927		1,740	1,085	
North Carolina	1,685		5,290	2,989	
South Carolina	1,539		3,069	3,088	
Georgia	14,126		26,220	28,842	
Florida	2,133		4,672	4,104	
Alabama	5,124		12,160	10,921	
Mississippi	5,398		6,890	6,550	
Arkansas	3,544		4,260	3,816	
Louisiana	7,800		5,600	6,392	
Oklahoma	14,300		30,600	8,000	
Texas	24,270		22,100	12,420	
12 States	81,166		121,488	88,888	

State	Improved varieties 2/			Wild or seedling varieties		
	Production 1/		1941	Production 1/		1942
	Average	1930-39		Indicated	Average	
Thousand pounds						
Illinois	3/ 9	27	14	316	860	667
Missouri	20	88	43	907	1,652	1,042
North Carolina	1,395	3,000	2,690	290	290	299
South Carolina	1,312	2,670	2,625	227	399	463
Georgia	11,906	22,549	24,804	2,220	3,671	4,038
Florida	1,327	2,616	2,339	806	2,056	1,765
Alabama	4,081	9,971	8,628	1,043	2,189	2,293
Mississippi	2,963	3,927	3,668	2,436	2,963	2,882
Arkansas	346	632	572	3,198	3,578	3,244
Louisiana	1,931	1,400	1,800	5,863	4,200	4,592
Oklahoma	433	1,224	560	13,867	29,376	7,440
Texas	1,090	2,873	1,118	23,180	19,227	11,302
12 States	26,808	51,027	48,861	54,358	70,461	40,027

1/ 1930-41 revised. Estimates by years available upon request. 2/ Budded, grafted, or top-worked varieties. 3/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

Aug. 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES.

1936-40 Average, 1941, and 1942

Month	Monthly Total			Daily Average per Capita		
	Average :		1942	Average :		1942
	1936-40	1941	1942	1941	1936-40	1941
<u>Million pounds</u>						
June	11,209	12,058	12,570	104	2,870	3,031
July	10,401	11,250	11,780	105	2,576	2,725
Jan.-July Incl.	64,635	70,477	73,416	104.2	2,340	2,501
						2.582

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	August 1	State	August 1
and	Average :	and	Average :
Division	1931-40	Division	1931-40
<u>Pounds</u>			
Me.	15.2	16.9	18.0
N.H.	15.5	16.8	18.0
Vt.	14.7	16.6	17.3
Mass.	17.8	19.5	19.1
Conn.	17.7	18.7	20.4
N.Y.	17.4	18.6	19.4
N.J.	2/19.6	2/21.5	2/20.5
Pa.	17.2	18.5	18.4
N. ATL.	17.08	18.57	19.04
Ohio	16.3	17.4	17.5
Ind.	15.2	17.0	17.4
Ill	14.7	16.4	17.4
Mich.	17.6	18.0	19.9
Wis.	17.0	19.3	19.0
E.N.CENT.	16.34	18.01	18.37
Minn.	15.1	16.1	16.8
Iowa	14.2	15.9	16.9
Mo.	11.0	13.0	13.1
N.Dak.	14.6	16.5	16.3
S.Dak.	12.0	13.1	14.3
Nebr.	14.0	15.2	15.7
Kans.	12.9	14.9	15.3
W.N.CENT.	13.50	14.97	15.69
Mont.	15.8	18.6	18.6
Idaho	19.2	20.2	19.8
Wyo.	15.0	16.8	17.4
Colo.	14.8	18.0	17.2
Wash	19.5	20.2	21.2
Oreg.	17.8	19.7	20.2
Calif.	18.9	20.4	20.5
WEST.	16.97	19.31	19.12
U.S.	14.21	15.70	15.97

1/Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

2/New Series, representing herds kept by both crop and dairy reporters, rather than crop reporters only as previously published. Comparable figures for other dates may be obtained from D.O.Boster, Agricultural Statistician, 213 Federal Bldg.; Trenton, New Jersey.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
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JULY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during July		Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced During July		Jan. to July incl.	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	
Me.	1,426	1,503	1,674	1,699	24	26	188
N.H.	1,183	1,263	1,569	1,544	19	20	148
Vt.	651	709	1,699	1,637	11	12	80
Mass.	3,034	3,186	1,547	1,575	47	50	386
R.I.	364	345	1,519	1,683	6	6	46
Conn.	1,988	2,139	1,536	1,612	31	34	237
N.Y.	9,962	10,363	1,562	1,582	156	162	1,204
N.J.	4,190	4,718	1,488	1,432	62	68	539
Pa.	11,783	12,900	1,507	1,482	178	191	1,433
N. ATL.	34,581	37,126	1,544	1,533	534	562	4,261
Ohio	13,693	14,278	1,482	1,488	203	212	1,581
Ind.	8,613	9,684	1,469	1,466	127	142	1,049
Ill.	13,010	14,405	1,311	1,380	171	192	1,412
Mich.	7,556	8,024	1,513	1,507	114	121	921
Wis.	10,468	11,693	1,507	1,538	158	180	1,176
E. N. CENT.	53,340	58,084	1,449	1,458	773	847	6,139
Minn.	13,653	16,064	1,451	1,522	198	244	1,548
Iowa	19,489	22,726	1,330	1,389	259	316	2,103
Mo.	13,417	15,578	1,358	1,376	182	214	1,534
N. Dak.	2,896	3,422	1,414	1,426	41	49	285
S. Dak.	4,562	5,580	1,330	1,417	61	79	459
Nebr.	7,474	9,467	1,469	1,451	110	137	892
Kans.	9,520	11,272	1,401	1,389	123	157	1,099
W. N. CENT.	71,011	84,109	1,386	1,422	984	1,196	7,929
Del.	663	693	1,454	1,482	10	10	80
Md.	2,264	2,532	1,370	1,376	31	35	250
Va.	5,216	6,266	1,296	1,286	68	81	578
W. Va.	2,490	2,922	1,435	1,500	36	44	281
N.C.	5,204	6,321	1,175	1,156	61	73	507
S.C.	2,257	2,468	1,054	1,042	24	26	191
Ga.	4,244	5,332	1,060	1,085	45	58	369
Fla.	1,333	1,474	1,203	1,246	16	18	138
S. ATL.	23,671	28,008	1,229	1,232	291	345	2,394
Ky.	5,148	6,658	1,380	1,327	71	88	602
Tenn.	5,550	6,596	1,234	1,238	68	81	559
Ala.	4,126	4,859	1,187	1,178	49	57	369
Miss.	4,296	5,172	905	992	43	51	340
Ark.	4,341	5,491	1,166	1,125	56	62	432
Ia.	2,820	3,231	973	911	27	29	223
Okla.	6,870	8,301	1,345	1,271	92	106	770
Tex.	17,258	20,088	1,256	1,252	217	252	1,746
S. CENT.	50,909	60,396	1,224	1,202	623	726	5,041
Mont.	1,353	1,415	1,457	1,438	20	20	145
Idaho	1,461	1,631	1,500	1,510	22	25	169
Wyo.	500	594	1,553	1,507	8	9	54
Colo.	2,088	2,575	1,432	1,445	30	37	228
N. Mex.	738	727	1,321	1,330	10	10	78
Ariz.	352	451	1,262	1,203	4	5	41
Utah	1,556	1,674	1,618	1,631	25	27	187
Nev.	174	180	1,569	1,525	3	3	22
Wash.	4,566	4,670	1,600	1,572	73	73	575
Oreg.	2,502	2,499	1,531	1,624	38	41	294
Calif.	10,121	10,930	1,392	1,451	141	159	1,137
WEST.	25,411	27,346	1,472	1,436	374	409	2,930
U. S.	258,923	295,069	1,382	1,387	3,579	4,092	28,685
							33,282

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Chickens Raised on Farms in 1942

Preliminary Estimates

On the basis of June 1 returns from crop and livestock correspondents, the number of chickens raised on farms in 1942 is estimated at 732,427,000, the largest number of record and 2 percent larger than the previous record high numbers raised in 1930. The increase over last year is 10.5 percent and over the 10-year (1931-40) average about 17 percent.

Hatchings during the first 5 months of this year were considerably larger than last year. However, returns from commercial hatcheries, which hatch over 80 percent of all chicks raised, showed a 7 percent smaller hatch in June this year than last, indicating smaller late hatchings this year. Since most of the hatchery chickens bought by farmers are bought during the first 5 months of the year, a considerable decrease in the number bought by farmers after June 1 would be a very small portion of the total number raised on farms during the year. Most of the June chicks on farms are home hatched.

The larger than usual increase in chickens raised this year is mainly the result of the war-demand for dried eggs for lend-lease shipments. Increases over last year occurred in all parts of the country with the largest relative increases in the West North Central and South Central States. The smallest relative increases were in the South Atlantic and East North Central States. Increases in the West North Central States have been phenomenal during the past 5 years. This was partly due to a recovery from the low point of production reached in 1937 following the feed shortages resulting from the droughts in 1934 and 1936. The high point reached in 1942 followed several years of increased feed supplies resulting from larger grain crops. Chicken production in North Dakota and South Dakota increased over two fold during the 5-year period with increases of 45 percent and 31 percent respectively this year over last.

Source of Baby Chicks

Hatcherries continue to produce an increasing proportion of the chickens raised on farms. June reports covering 154,000 farm flocks show 82 percent of the chicks coming from hatcheries this year compared with 79 percent last year and 75 percent in 1940. The reported increase over last year in hatchery chicks raised on farms was 16 percent. Farm hatched chicks were reported to have decreased 2 percent. Hatchery reports showed an increase of 16 percent to June 1, and 13 percent to July 1 in total saleable chicks hatched this year. However, most of the chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries after June 1 are sold to commercial broiler producers who raise them exclusively for broilers and fryers.

The proportion of chicks reported raised by farmers to June 1 this year, which came from hatcheries, was 91 percent in the East North Central, 87 percent in the West North Central, 84 percent in the North Atlantic, 83 percent in the West, 69 percent in the South Atlantic and 61 percent in the South Central States. These returns are from livestock farms, and probably are fairly representative for all flocks in the North Central and Southern States. The figures for all flocks in the Northeastern and Western States would probably be higher than reported because of the large percentage of hatchery chicks in the important group of large commercial flocks in those areas not included in the sample.

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CHICKENS RAISED ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1942 WITH COMPARISONS

State	NUMBER (Thousands)						1942	
	10-Yr. Av.	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 1/	1941	% of Av. (1931-40)
Me.	3,775	3,800	4,012	3,531	3,884	4,661	120	123
N.H.	3,437	3,725	3,725	2,980	3,218	3,540	110	103
Vt.	1,454	1,380	1,502	1,142	1,290	1,651	128	114
Mass.	6,995	7,550	7,830	6,734	7,744	9,293	120	133
R.I.	791	860	924	711	811	908	112	115
Conn.	4,769	4,900	5,048	3,988	4,307	4,479	104	94
N.Y.	20,325	20,600	21,231	17,622	19,032	21,316	112	105
N.J.	9,478	10,300	10,626	9,351	9,819	10,212	104	108
Pa.	27,902	28,751	30,152	26,534	29,718	32,907	104	111
N. ATL.	78,927	81,866	85,050	72,593	79,823	86,967	108.9	110.2
Ohio	33,099	30,850	32,304	29,074	31,591	33,592	106	101
Ind.	29,414	27,400	28,954	26,059	29,707	30,895	104	105
Ill.	37,322	35,400	35,573	33,439	37,452	40,448	108	108
Mich.	19,624	18,980	19,471	17,524	18,926	19,872	105	101
Wis.	21,094	18,750	20,237	18,618	21,969	23,946	109	114
E. N. CENT.	140,552	131,380	136,539	124,714	139,745	143,753	106.4	105.8
Minn.	30,785	31,000	32,547	31,571	36,938	44,695	121	145
Iowa	48,755	49,416	49,910	46,416	54,307	60,281	111	124
Mo.	35,580	33,928	35,314	30,370	36,444	38,266	105	108
N. Dak.	7,038	6,700	7,470	6,947	8,684	12,592	145	179
S. Dak.	11,979	11,000	12,625	11,489	14,591	19,114	131	160
Nebr.	26,555	23,100	26,835	24,957	28,950	34,740	120	131
Kans.	29,289	23,600	27,964	23,210	27,852	31,194	112	107
W. N. CENT.	189,980	178,744	192,665	174,960	207,765	240,882	115.9	126.8
Del.	3,206	1,920	2,076	2,201	2,597	2,597	100	81
Md.	7,386	6,850	7,273	6,837	7,521	7,822	104	106
Va.	17,153	16,500	16,925	15,232	16,755	17,928	107	105
W. Va.	5,816	5,650	5,908	4,904	5,394	5,879	109	101
N. C.	18,207	18,350	18,736	16,862	19,729	21,505	109	118
S. C.	8,450	8,100	8,652	8,046	9,172	9,722	106	115
Ga.	13,710	13,475	15,470	12,995	15,594	15,750	101	115
Fla.	3,979	4,240	4,638	4,406	4,847	4,847	100	122
S. ATL.	77,906	75,055	79,678	71,483	81,609	86,050	105.4	110.5
Ky.	20,407	21,153	20,676	18,195	22,198	25,084	113	123
Tenn.	17,390	16,940	17,086	13,327	15,726	18,399	117	106
Ala.	12,246	12,020	13,084	10,991	13,189	15,431	117	126
Miss.	12,489	13,200	13,798	12,004	14,165	16,431	116	132
Ark.	13,184	13,300	13,546	12,462	15,578	16,045	103	122
La.	7,748	7,870	9,032	8,219	9,616	10,097	105	130
Okla.	18,504	16,900	19,559	15,256	19,833	21,618	109	117
Tex.	34,122	32,500	38,164	33,966	40,759	46,058	113	135
S. CENT.	135,090	133,883	144,945	124,420	151,064	169,163	112.0	124.3
Mont.	3,572	3,310	3,798	3,456	3,905	4,647	119	130
Idaho	3,363	3,130	3,818	3,742	4,303	4,174	97	124
Wyo.	1,341	1,300	1,449	1,435	1,578	1,894	120	141
Colo.	5,666	5,400	6,252	5,127	5,999	6,599	110	116
N. Mex.	1,495	1,497	1,647	1,235	1,297	1,556	120	104
Ariz.	1,014	930	1,020	765	918	991	108	98
Utah	3,030	2,580	3,071	2,088	2,610	3,054	117	101
Nev.	586	390	434	347	416	458	110	119
Wash.	8,795	6,870	8,717	7,584	8,342	8,509	102	97
Oreg.	4,616	4,220	5,434	4,239	4,875	5,021	103	109
Calif.	21,098	20,100	22,138	18,817	22,580	23,709	105	112
WEST.	54,276	49,727	57,778	48,835	56,823	60,612	106.7	111.5
U. S.	677,832	650,685	696,655	617,005	716,830	792,427	110.5	116.9

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1950 JUL 14 1948
AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

JOS F HERRICK JR
DIV MKTG & TRANS RESEARCH B A E
FISHERIES BLDG DEPT OF AGRI
ML WASHINGTON D C

I N D E X

Comments - - - - -	3-21	Pasture - - - - -	28
Apples - - - - -	32	" Map - - - - -	4
Barley - - - - -	22	Peaches - - - - -	33
Beans - - - - -	30	Peanuts - - - - -	26
Broomcorn - - - - -	24	Pears - - - - -	33
Buckwheat - - - - -	24	Peas (field) - - - - -	30
Cherries - - - - -	33	Pecans - - - - -	35
Citrus Fruit - - - - -	35	Plums & Prunes - - - - -	34
Corn - - - - -	22	Potatoes - - - - -	31
Cowpeas - - - - -	28	Poultry - - - - -	37-39
Flaxseed - - - - -	25	Rice - - - - -	25
Grain Sorghum - - - - -	24	Rye - - - - -	25
Grapes - - - - -	32	Soybeans - - - - -	28
Hay Tame - - - - -	27	Sugar Beets - - - - -	25
Alfalfa - - - - -	27	Sugar Cane - - - - -	26
Clover & Timothy - - - - -	27	Sweetpotatoes - - - - -	31
Wild - - - - -	28	Tobacco	
Hops - - - - -	30	By Classes - - - - -	29
Maple Products - - - - -	26	By States - - - - -	30
Milk - - - - -	36	Wheat	
Misc. Fruits - - - - -	34	Winter - - - - -	23
Oats - - - - -	22	Spring - - - - -	23
		Durum - - - - -	23
		By Classes - - - - -	23